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Contributions towards a Knowledge of the Curculionidæ.
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 Part IV.

(PLATES I., II., III., & IV.)

[Read June 19, 1873.]

RHINOSCAPHA BASILICA. *R. nigra, nitida, supra irregulariter granulata, interspatiis plerumque squamulis viridescens repletis; capite rostroque interrupte squamosis, hoc indistincte nigro-carinulato; antennis gracillimis; clava fusiformi; prothorace in medio longitudinaliter lineato, granulis subplanatis, plurimis subcontiguis, instructo; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, interstitiis impunctatis, granulis depressis transversis obliquisque irregulariter notatis, vitta basali aliisque in lateribus et pone medium fascia oblique marginibusque glaucis, vel argenteo-viridibus, decoratis; corpore infra pedibusque viridescens, vage nigro-punctatis. Long. 11 lin.*

Hab. Kaioa; Gilolo; Batchian; Makian; Ternate; Morty; Dorey.

If I am right in associating many varieties together, this is a most inconstant species; generally there are few or no traces of granules on the interstices of the elytra; and these are mostly bare of scales, except when the stripes and band occur; then the scales vary in colour from a nearly pure white to a rich metallic

green. The slight ridge on the rostrum appears to be confined to the specimen here described; in others the rostrum is more or less grooved.

RHINOSCAPHA AULICA. *R. nigra*, nitida, in cavitatibus squamulis aureo-viridibus (vel albis) maculata; capite rostroque vage squamosis, longitudinaliter fortiter sulcatis, sulco utrinque lineis elevatis nigris limitato; antennis nigrescentibus, tenuiter vage squamosis; clava fusiformi; prothorace intricate corrugato, aliquando fere obsolete impresso, in medio longitudinaliter canaliculato, lateribus viridivittato; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, punctis rotundatis, squamulis viridibus plus minusve repletis, interstitiis vix convexis, generaliter macula basali, fascia obliqua pone medium lateribusque aureo-viridibus; corpore infra pedibusque splendide aureo-viridibus. Long. 9-11 lin.

Hab. Batchian.

R. insignis, Guér., differs, *inter alia*, from this species in its shorter rostrum, the longitudinal groove not extending to between the eyes, by the median ridge of the prothorax, and the striated elytra with narrow punctures.

RHINOSCAPHA STANTONI. (Pl. I. fig. 1.) *R. nigra*, vix nitida, squamulis minutis albidis præcipue densissime, capite rostroque squamulis fervide aureis sat dense, tecta, illo pone oculos depresso, hoc fortiter sulcato; antennis albedo-squamosis; scapo recto; funiculo articulo secundo longiore; clava attenuata, fusca, murino-pubescente; prothorace oblongo, supra sparse nigro-granulato, interspatiis fulvescenti-, lateribus albedo-squamosis, in medio linea nigra elevata notato; elytris obovatis, humeris fere obsolete, apice rotundatis, seriatis punctulatis, supra figura magna \perp -formi nigra, punctis grossis squamulis albidis repletis, ornatis, reliquis elytrorum densissime albedo-squamosis; corpore infra pedibusque dense albedo-squamosis, his aureo-lavatis, parce pilosis, femoribus tibiisque opalescentibus. Long. 11 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. New Guinea (Saylee).

This fine species, the most isolated of the genus, I have dedicated to H. T. Stainton, Esq., F.R.S., &c. I believe but one example of it was taken by Mr. Wallace. Besides its remarkable coloration, it differs from the other members of *Rhinoscapa* in that the scrobe terminates before the eye and not beneath it.

RHINOSCAPHA FORMOSA. *R. omnino* argenteo-viridi-squamosa, opalescenti-refulgens, supra plagis auratis vel argentei-roseis ornata; capite rostroque linea elevata nigra longitudinali instructis; antennis tenuatis, articulis funiculi subæqualibus, longiusculis; clava atten-

uata, infuscata; prothorace suboblongo, angusto, utrinque modice rotundato, supra nigro-granulato, linea elevata longitudinali vittisque duabus aurulentis notato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis paulo elongatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque paulo magis convexis, remote nigro-punctulatis; corpore infra pedibusque punctis nigris adpersis.

Long. 13 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Morty.

This beautiful insect, of which, like the preceding, Mr. Wallace only obtained one specimen, is perhaps most allied to *R. Dohrnii*, Von Voll., but the sculpture of the elytra and colour are at once distinctive; the latter is difficult to describe, and is probably variable.

RHINOSCAPHA ALMA. *R. nigra*, squamulis grisescentibus, elytris niveo-variis, dense tecta; rostro utrinque linea nigra lævigata instructo; antennis gracillimis, dense squamosis, rarissime setulosis; prothorace pone apicem manifeste excavato, foveis nigris adperso, dorso transversim subplicato, in medio linea elevata nitide nigra instructo; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, punctis vix approximatis, interstitiis convexis, granulis subtilissimis nigris, singulis squamulam elongatam gerentibus, adpersis, basi plagis irregularibus, fascia flexuosa pone medium lateribusque, plus minusve niveis, ornatis; corpore infra opalescente in medio cærulescenti-nebuloso; pedibus nigromaculatis, maculis squamulam elongatam gerentibus. Long. 11 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Aru.

I have three specimens of this species, two of which are males and have the legs slightly opalescent.

RHINOSCAPHA OPALESCENS. *R. nigra*, ubique squamulis opalescentibus, in elytris pallide cærulescenti-variis, dense tecta; rostro utrinque haud nigro-lineato; antennis gracillimis, dense squamosis, rarissime setulosis; prothorace irregulariter foveatis, interspatiis tuberculis parvis nitide nigris munitis, in medio linea nigra impresso; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, punctis magis approximatis, interstitiis convexis, granulis subtilissimis nigris, singulis squamulam elongatam gerentibus, adpersis, basi plaga irregulari elongata, aliis pone medium, simul sumptis fasciæformibus, lateribus, plus minusve, maculisque postice, cærulescentibus, ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque setulosis, ut in præcedente. Long. 11 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Waigiou; Mysol; Dorey.

A specimen from Mysol is nearly concolorous; a pair from Dorey is less opalescent, and the blue is replaced by white. This and the preceding species are nearly allied; and putting colour aside, on which little dependence is to be placed, I think *R. alma*

may be distinguished by the presence of a smooth black line running down the convexity lying between the median and outer sulcus of the rostrum (the presence of the latter is one of the generic characters of *Rhinoscapha*), and by the *raised* line on the prothorax, both wanting in the present species.

RHINOSCAPHA VERRUCOSA. (Pl. I. fig. 2.) *R. nigra*, argenteo-cervino-vel argenteo-viridi-squamosa; capite pedibusque cæruleis vel albidis, rostro in medio nigro-carinato; antennis dense cæruleo-squamosis; scapo arcuato; clava infuscata, pubescente; prothorace utrinque modice rotundato, basi apiceque fere æqualibus; supra nigro granulato, in medio linea elevata nigra; scutello oblongo; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis densissime squamosis, interstitiis convexis, granulis oblongis nitide nigris irregularibus maculatis; pedibus setigero-punctatis. Long. 8-10 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Matabello; Goram; Bouru; Amboyna; Sula; Java.

The colour varies from an opaque pale greyish white to silver-fawn and silver-greenish; but in all the elytra are beautifully spotted with glossy black irregularly formed granules. It may possibly be *Curculio amictus*, Wiedem.

RHINOSCAPHA SELLATA. (Pl. I. fig. 3.) *R. nigra*, squamulis albis, supra interruptis, omnino dense tecta; antennis minus gracillimis, dense albosquamosis; clava attenuata, basi haud pedunculata, dimidio apicali nigro; prothorace subreticulato-tuberculato, pone apicem excavato, tuberculis plus minusve conspicuis nitide nigris; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis angustis, elongatis, interstitiis convexis, in medio pone scutellum et pone medium ad latera protensis lineis tuberculiformibus transversis, nitide nigris instructis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -10 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Batchian.

Of this species I have five examples, all easily distinguishable by the short raised bars across the interstices confined to a large patch behind the scutellum and which spreads out to the sides behind the middle, the hollows formed by the bars being filled in with white scales, giving the spotted appearance as seen in the Plate.

RHINOSCAPHA STOLIFERA. *R. nigra*, squamulis ochraceo-grisescensibus, albido variis, dense tecta; antennis minus gracillimis; clava ovali, basi haud pedunculata, fere nigra; prothorace irregulariter foveato, maculis nitide nigris minutis adperso, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, interstitiis carinatis, in medio a basi usque ad paulo pone medium tum ad latera protensis, interstitiis nitide nigro flexuoso-culminatis, colore etiam saturate ochraceo; corpore infra albido-squamoso, lateribus sternorum

abdominisque ochraceo-maculatis ; pedibus ochraceis. Long. 11 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Waigiou.

The strongly raised interstices, some of them in part having the angular ridge zigzag and glossy black, and this portion of the elytra being of a darker ochreous colour, forming, as in the preceding species, a somewhat **1**-shaped figure, readily marks off this species from its congeners.

RHINOSCAPHA MILIARIS. *R. nigra*, squamulis griseo-opalescentibus, elytris viridulo variis, dense tecta ; rostro paulo elongato, metallico-viridi-squamoso, maculis parvis nigris adperso ; antennis gracillimis, funiculo setulis paucis longis munito ; clava basi subpedunculata ; prothorace pone apicem excavato, irregulariter subfoveato, granulis numerosis nitide nigris inæqualibus adperso ; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis late impressis, interstitiis subuniseriatim granulatis, tertio, quinto septimoque manifeste magis elevatis ; corpore infra pedibusque concinne opalescentibus aureoque lavatis. Long. 11 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Mysol.

My only specimen of this species is at first sight not very unlike *R. Dohrnii*, Voll. ; but, besides the far less brilliant coloration, the raised alternate interstices of the elytra, all of them with a single, but not very regular, row of minute and very distinct granules, and the broadly impressed puncture in the sulci will at once suffice to separate them.

RHINOSCAPHA CARINATA. *R. nigra*, supra squamulis viridulis interrupte tecta ; rostro squamulis aureo-viridibus griseisque intermixtis sejunctim vestito, sulco mediano lineatim inciso ; antennis modice tenuatis, sordide griseo-squamosis ; clava basi pedunculata ; prothorace pone apicem excavato, dorso foveato, irregulariter rude tuberculato et utrinque viridi vittato ; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, interstitiis nigro culminatis, tertio, quinto septimoque usque ad partem declivam carinatis, juxta suturam lineis transversis elevatis nigris instructis ; corpore infra pedibusque metallico-aureo-viridibus, his squamulis fuscis variis. Long. 9 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Morty.

The raised interstices of the elytra in this species are glossy black except at the sides ; and between the first of these raised interstices and the suture are transverse bars, as in *R. sellata* ; and the hollows are in like manner filled in with scales : in other parts of the elytra the scales are sufficiently contiguous to form

patches; but, judging from the two examples of this species before me, there is the usual variability in this respect.

BRACHYCERUS TURSIO. (Pl. I. fig. 10.) *B. ovatus, niger, squamositate albida, fusco-plagiata, vestitus; rostro basi longitudinaliter excavato, vage punctato; oculis ovatis, infra acuminatis; antennis albo-squamosis; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque in medio late angulato-producto, rarissime inæqualiter punctato, vitta fusca, apicem versus gradatim dilatata, ornato; elytris globosis, impunctatis, humeris maculaque magna pone medium fuscis; abdomine nigro, segmentis utrinque macula albo-squamosa notatis; pedibus albido-squamosis.*
Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Damara Land.

This well-marked species belongs to Schönherr's "Stirps 1" and "Manipulus 1."

ACANTHOLOPHUS NASICORNIS. *A. oblongus, niger, sejunctim albido-squamosus; fronte lineis duabus impressa, supra oculum spinis duabus connatis; rostro basi transversim sulcato, antice fortiter excavato, ad latera carinato, carinæ apice spina conica munito, basi triangulariter foveata; antennis elongatis, squamosis, setulis adspersis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo fere duplo longiore, quatuor ultimis longiusculis; clava elongata; prothorace paulo convexo, leviter granulato, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, sulco utrinque basi tuberculis duobus parvis obsito, apice utrinque tuberculo conico instructo, lateribus dorsi quadrituberculatis, tuberculis duobus anticis majoribus, antico minore, basi connatis, posticis minusculis, sed tuberculo postico longiusculo; elytris seriatim foveatis, dorso interstitiis granulatis, postice magis tuberculatis, interstitio quinto (humerali) tuberculis conicis majusculis (circa 11-12) munito, lateribus foveatis; pedibus squamosis, nigro-setosis.* Long. 8 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The scales, under a Codington, are of a pearly lustre; but to the naked eye the back has a smoky tinge varied with cinereous; the two median rows of tubercles on the prothorax are not distinctly marked off from those on the disk, except two somewhat larger tubercles on each side at the base.

ACANTHOLOPHUS GLADIATOR. (Pl. II. fig. 3.) *A. oblongus, fuscus, interrupte silaceo-squamosus; rostro antice leviter trifido-impresso, supra oculum spina valida instructo; clava modice pedunculata; prothorace supra bifariam tuberculato, tuberculo antico valde producto, securiformi, tuberculo postico parvo, inter eos tuberculis quatuor obconicis obsito, lateribus utrinque trituberculato, anteriore manifeste longiore, postico parvo; elytris trifariam tuberculatis, quatuor anticis*

suturalibus minoribus, cæteris elongato-spiniformibus, lateribus granulatis, albo variegatis; abdomine sparse punctato. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The two large hatchet-shaped spines overhanging the head is diagnostic of this species. It is unfortunate that the name of *Acantholophus* should have been previously used by Koch for a genus of spiders*.

ACANTHOLOPHUS SIMPLEX. *A. oblongus, niger, squamis rufo-brunneis in cavitatibus sat dense vestitus; fronte excavata; rostro utrinque lamina triangulari sulcato, basi bifoveato, supra oculum spinis duabus connatis, postica elongata recurva, antica parva vel dentiformi, instructo; antennis haud elongatis, dense squamosis, nigro-setulosis; funiculo articulis quatuor ultimis subovalibus; prothorace subanguste convexo, supra tuberculis granuliformibus, circa quatuordecim in seriebus irregularibus duabus ordinatis, lateribus utrinque tuberculo spiniformi armatis, basi sat fortiter sulcato; elytris oblongo-obovatis, granulatis minutis subseriatim munitis, ad latera magis tuberculatis, interstitio tertio postice tuberculo minuscule obsito, apice anguste rotundatis; abdomine segmento secundo tertio paulo longiore; pedibus sat dense squamosis, setulis adpersis.* Long. 6 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The concavity in the forehead is principally formed by a fold connecting the spines above the eyes; the elytra are covered with numerous small granules, many of them almost hidden by the scales, but becoming more tuberculate at the sides.

ANASCOPTES.

(Amycterinæ.)

Caput inter oculos excavatum; *rostrum* capite angustius, utrinque trituberculatum; *scrobes* infra oculos currentes. *Oculi* prominuli, rotundati, fortiter granulati. *Prothorax* utrinque angulatus, basi angustus, apice productus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* ovalia, postice subito declivia. *Femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus breviter triangularibus, ultimo elongato. *Abdomen* ut in *Acantholopho*.

In some respects like *Acantholophus*, but without ocular lobes, and with prominent eyes and well-limited scrobes running beneath the eye.

ANASCOPTES MURICATUS. (Pl. II. fig. 6.) *A. niger, opacus; capite*

* 1837, ten years before Schönherr described his genus.

inter oculos profunde excavato; rostro antice subplanato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo longiusculo, sequentibus rotundatis; prothorace in medio profunde canaliculato, marginibus apiceque canaliculæ tuberculis difformibus elevatis munitis, ad latera in medio tuberculo elongato, supra ad basin excavato, instructo; elytris supra tuberculis numerosis conicis, basi posticeque magis elongatis, instructis, apice explanato-rotundatis, bituberculatis; pedibus sparse setosulis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Swan River.

POLYCRETA.

(Amysterinæ.)

Caput antice subplanatum, supra oculum tuberculatum; *rostrum* capite multo angustius, subelongatum, basi sulcatum, antice bituberculatum; *scrobes* subterminales, ante oculos evanescentes. *Oculi* prominuli, rotundati, tenuiter granulati. *Scapus* elongatus. *Prothorax* basi lateribusque rotundatus, apice productus, lobis ocularibus obsoletis. *Elytra* ovata, convexa. *Femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, vel paulo incurvatæ, apice crassiores; *tarsi* elongati. *Abdomen* ut in *Hyborhyncho*.

This genus seems to be most nearly allied to *Hyborhynchus*, MacLeay, jun.; but it has a narrower and longer rostrum, especially narrow in the part between the scrobes, and the eyes are prominent and finely faceted.

POLYCRETA METRICA. (Pl. II. fig. 1.) *P.* anguste ovata, fusca, squamulis parvis, fere ubique, plerumque silaceis irrorata; capite rostroque medio albo-squamosis, hoc tuberculis duobus elongatis compressis basi obsito; antennis piceis; funiculo articulo secundo brevior, ultimis subrotundatis; clava brevi; prothorace in medio albo-vittato, lateribus disci bifariam spinosis, spina penultima exteriori maxima; elytris bifariam conico-tuberculatis, tuberculo solitario, apice spiniformi, pone humeros instructis, utrinque ad tertiam partem albo-squamosis, pone medium fascia albo-squamosa munitis; pedibus ferrugineis, longe pilosis. Long. 3-3½ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

SCLERORHINUS TÆNIATUS. *S.* elongatus, niger, squamulis minutis obscure umbrinis, tuberculis exceptis, dense tectus; rostro crasso, carina media brevi; oculis minusculis; clava elliptica; prothorace transverso, utrinque ampliato, granulis remotis nitidis, singulis seta minuta instructis, munito; elytris ubique prothorace vix latioribus, humeris subbidentato-productis, apice late rotundatis, ad suturam

perparum productis, singulatim dorso pallide trivittato, vitta interiore basali abbreviata, irregulariter striato-punctulatis, interstitiis 2. 3. 4. tuberculis oblongis remotis, singulis seta minuta instructis, interstitio sexto granulis magis confertis munito; metasterno abdomineque lateribus griseo-squamosis, in medio longitudinaliter dense silaceo-pilosis.

Long. 9 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

Allied to *S. longus*, MacLeay, jun., but differently coloured, the rostrum with a central carina, and with smaller and more numerous tubercles on the elytra, the second interstice with four, the third with nine or ten, and the fourth with two; the elytra are about twice and a half as long as the prothorax.

SCLERORHINUS MOLESTUS. *S. elongatus*, niger, squamulis minutis silaceis sejunctim tectus; rostro crasso, carina media fere obsoleta, capiteque squamulis piliformibus sat dense vestitis; oculis majoribus; clava pedunculata; prothorace transverso, lateribus ampliato, in medio longitudinaliter impresso, granulis depressis subnitidis, singulis seta minuta a basi postice projecta, munito; elytris prothorace in medio vix latioribus, humeris callosis, apice sat late rotundatis, seriatis tuberculatis, tuberculis parvis, plerumque subconicis, singulis seta minuta postice instructis, seriebus secunda quartaque tuberculis singulatim circa quinque gerentibus, interstitio suturali tuberculis multo minoribus, circa 20, instructo; metasterno abdomineque in medio longitudinaliter dense pilosis. Long. 10 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

In many respects like the last, but, *inter alia*, with the elytra very differently tuberculated; the third and fifth interstices have about sixteen or seventeen tubercles on each.

SCLERORHINUS MARGINATUS. *S. elongatus*, niger, læte umbrino-squamosus, griseoque vittatus; rostro longiore, in medio linea lævi nigra ad frontem protensa; capite rostroque vittis duabus medianis, lateribus et supra oculos griseis; oculis majoribus; clava elliptica; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, granulis minusculis sat remotis munito, dorso trivittato, vitta intermedia angusta; elytris prothorace triplo longioribus, confertim granulatis et tuberculatis, granulis plerumque proxime suturam obsitis, tuberculis parvis conicis, apice singulorum seta recurva instructo, sutura, vitta humerali marginibusque exterioribus griseis; metasterno abdomineque ad latera griseo-plagiatis, in medio longitudinaliter dense silaceo-pilosis; pedibus griseis, nigro irroratis; tarsis posticis linearibus. Long. 9 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. South Australia.

This species may be compared to *S. pilularius*; but it has a nar-

rower rostrum, and the tubercles on the elytra are much smaller generally, more numerous, and irregularly crowded between the suture and sixth or infrahumeral interstice.

SCLERORHINUS ECHINOPS. *S. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, in cavitatibus silacco- et maculatis albo-squamosus; capite squamis elongatis, fuscis, silaceo-trilineatis, inter oculos paulo excavato; rostro antice sat fortiter excavato, in medio lævigato, basi trifoveato; antennis haud elongatis; prothorace transverso, sat confertim granulato, lobis ocularibus modice prominulis; elytris subseriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis mediocribus, basalibus depressis, posticis conicis, singulis setam basi nigram recurvam gerentibus, humeris tuberculatis, apice late rotundatis; corpore infra nigro nitido, abdomine in medio silaceo-maculato. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Of all the named species known to me, I can only compare this to *S. pilularius*, MacLeay, jun.; but, *inter alia*, it is shorter, the tubercles on the elytra larger and more numerous, and those on the base much depressed.

SCLERORHINUS MELICEPS. *S. oblongus*, fuscus, opacus; capite rostroque squamis angustis et setiformibus læte ochraceis, illo densissime, tectis, hoc in medio modice excavato, carina media obsoleta; antennis fuscis; scapo haud elongato; oculis minusculis; prothorace vix transverso, apice basi latitudine fere æquali, lobis ocularibus subprominulis, apice rufo-marginato, granulis numerosis, basi indeterminatis, singulis setam læte ochraceam gerentibus, munito; elytris subovalibus, prothorace paulo latioribus, confertim tuberculatis, tuberculis minusculis, granuliformibus, plurimis aspersis aliis subseriatim dispositis, apice nitidis et setam læte ochraceam gerentibus; abdomine in medio dense silaceo-piloso; pedibus rufescentibus, sparse pilosis; tibiis intermediis apice intus emarginatis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

This species is remarkable for the numerous small tubercles on the elytra and the notch on the intermediate tibiæ, which, however, may possibly be only a sexual character.

TALAUINUS VICTOR. *T. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, in cavitatibus squamulis vel squamositate umbrinis vel griseis munitus; capite setigeropunctato; rostro crasso, antice profunde excavato, basi biimpresso, carina exteriori ad oculum protensa; clava basi elongato-obconica; prothorace transverso, utrinque in medio subangulato, granulis majusculis sejunctim instructo; elytris prothorace latioribus, pone medium latioribus, basi truncatis, humeris dentatis, apice paulo ampliatis, ad suturam triangulariter productis, ubique granulis inæqualibus sat confertim instructis, granulis singulis setam subtilissimam gerentibus; cor-

pore infra nitide nigro, setulis minutis adperso; tarsis sat angustis, posticis haud elongatis. Long. 11 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

This description is made from a female; the male has the apex of the elytra mucronate, and longer posterior tarsi. This fine species has the outline of *T. rugifer*, Bois., but is very differently sculptured.

TALAUINUS FUNEREUS. *T. oblongus, niger, vix nitidus, squamulis silaceis in cavitatibus munitus; capite parce setuloso, occipite solo silaceo-squamoso; rostro brevi, punctato, capite angustiore, in medio profunde sulcato, basi bifoveato; scapo modice elongato; clava basi elongato-obconica; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, granulis minusculis sat confertim munito; elytris pone medium latioribus, humeris tuberculatis, apice rotundatis, seriatim subfoveatis et granulatis, interstitiis parce tuberculatis, tuberculis posticis solis modice conicis, alteris granuliformibus; corpore infra subnitido; segmentis tribus ultimis abdominis in medio macula squamosa notatis.*
Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The rostral fovea is formed by the approximation of the intermediate carina to the outer, which is a step towards its obliteration. On the elytra it is hard to say where the granules end and the tubercles begin; but one or two may be counted in the first row (second interstice), four or five in the second, one in the third; the fourth or humeral row has also four or five, without counting four or five tolerably stout granules near the shoulder; and the outer row has some five or six: the intermediate granules accompanying the foveæ are very small.

TALAUINUS PUSTULATUS. *T. oblongo-ovatus, niger, obscurus, in cavitatibus asperse silaceo-squamulosus; capite parce setuloso; rostro brevi, crasso, basi bifoveato; scapo modice elongato; clava basi elongato-obconica; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque rotundato, granulis depressis majusculis munito; elytris irregulariter foveatis, et granulatis, tuberculis minusculis, breviter conicis, sat remote obsitis, humeris tuberculatis, apice rotundatis, ad suturam paulo productis; corpore infra subnitido; segmentis intermediis in medio maculatim squamosis.* Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

In this dull black species the granules and tubercles are much flatter than usual. On the elytra it is difficult to trace any linear arrangement of the foveæ, but the tubercles are dispersed in the following manner:—four or five in the first row, eight or nine in

the second, one in the third, and in the fourth or humeral row two, which are quite posterior; at the shoulder, and forming the outer row, are granules only.

TALAUINUS CARBONARIUS. *T. ovatus*, niger, opacus, squamulis filiformibus minutis nigrescentibus adpersus; capite subtiliter punctulato; rostro crasso, capite paulo angustiore, antice modice excavato, basi bifoveato; scapo sat breviusculo; clava elliptica; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, granulis minusculis sat confertim munito, lobis ocularibus manifestis; elytris postice paulo latioribus, humeris vix productis, apice late rotundatis, dorso transversim foveato, interstitiis indeterminatis, paulo elevatis, granulis parvis seriatim et biserialiter ordinatis; corpore infra nigro, vix nitido. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The intermediate rostral carinæ are in this species almost entirely obliterated, so that in reality there is only a short stout carina on each side; the sculpture of the elytra is confined to small approximate granules, each bearing a pale minute seta arranged in lines, or here and there in double lines, with well-marked transverse foveæ between them.

TALAUINUS PHRYNOS. *T. ovatus*, fuscus, squamulis minutis silaceis vestitus, supra granulis numerosis, singulis setam magnam gerentibus; capite punctulato, fronte valde convexo; rostro brevi, capite paulo angustiore, antice modice excavato, carinis intermediis approximatis, basi sulco flexuoso impresso; oculis subovalibus; clava breviuscula; prothorace vix transverso, utrinque fortiter rotundato, confertim granulato, dorso utrinque vitta pallida notato; elytris leviter depressis, subcostatis, lateribus ampliato-rotundatis, humeris tuberculo parvo instructis, apicibus ad suturam dentato-productis, dorso transversim foveato-impressis, granulis minutis nitide nigris seriatim ordinatis, maculis indistinctis vittatim notatis; corpore infra nigro, subnitido; abdomine granulis minutis adperso. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

A broad dull-coloured species indistinctly striped or mottled with greyish; the numerous minute glossy granules on the elytra are seated on slightly raised lines, the alternate ones, of which there are three on each elytron, including one close to the suture, are more pronounced; the setæ are only large when compared with the granules from which they arise. It is probably near *T. incertus*, MacLeay, jun., which, however, is described as "oblongo-ellipticus niger cinereo-squamosus," Trans. Ent. Soc. New South Wales, i. p. 221.

TALAUURINUS MOLOSSUS. *T. oblongus, niger, nitidus*; capite rostroque brevibus, sparse punctulatis, illo lato, hoc paulo angustiore, carinis intermediis brevibus, conjunctis, haud prominulis; scapo pone oculum haud protenso; clava parva, subelliptica; prothorace subtransverso, ampliato, utrinque fortiter rotundato, granulis majusculis sat confertim munito; elytris pone medium paulo latioribus, humeris tuberculatis, apice subrotundatis, ad suturam perparum divaricatis, seriatim tuberculatis et granulatis, squamulis minutis in cavitatibus munitis, tuberculis nonnullis oblongis, vel ad basin transversis, plurimis conicis, ad latera inæqualiter granulatis; abdomine segmentis tribus ultimis squamis maculatim notatis. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

A robust species, with a short scape and small antennæ, whose immediate affinities are not obvious. The tubercles on the elytra are thus disposed: the second interstice has five, mostly oblong, tubercles; the third has from fourteen to sixteen, extending from the base, where they are somewhat transverse, to the apex, the fourth three, the fifth or humeral twelve, but three or four of the posterior only are conical; the outer row has nine or ten mostly rounded tubercles or large granules; the first or sutural interstice is also rather roughly granulate.

TALAUURINUS MELANOPSIS. *T. oblongo-subovatus, niger, nitidus, supra esquamosus, granulis tuberculisque, singulis setam minutam gerentibus, confertim munitus*; capite antice fortiter granulato; rostro brevissimo, crasso, modice excavato, pone apicem sulco Λ -formi impresso, basi inter carinas utrinque granulo unico notato; antennis gracilibus; prothorace transverso, lateraliter rotundato, sat confertim granulato, lobis ocularibus obsoletis; elytris ovalibus, in medio latioribus, basi subtruncatis, humeris calloso-productis, seriatim tuberculatis, regione scutellari granulatis, tuberculis conicis, versus apicem manifeste minoribus; corpore infra sparse nigro-setoso, in medio setis longitudinaliter condensatis; pedibus piceis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The angular transverse groove just behind the apex of the very short rostrum, followed by a corresponding elevation, which is formed by the union of the two inner oblique carinæ, differentiates this species from any of its section among the tuberculate species of *Talaurinus*.

TALAUURINUS SIMULATOR. *T. oblongo-ovatus, niger, nitidus, supra granulis tuberculisque majusculis, squamulam minutam gerentibus, confertim munitus*; capite fere lævigato; rostro crasso, fortiter excavato, basi profunde bifoveato; antennis crassioribus; prothorace minus

transverso, granulis majusculis subdepressis munito, lobis ocularibus manifestis; elytris pone medium latioribus, basi arcuatis, humeris vix productis, tuberculis majusculis usque ad apicem instructis, lateribus in cavitatibus albido-squamosis; corpore infra sparse punctulato, haud setoso. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The principal differences between this and the last species are the larger size of the tubercles, more ovate outline, stouter antennæ, the presence of ocular lobes, and the incurved base of the elytra; the sculpture of the rostrum, moreover, is essentially different, and resembles that of *T. tuberculatus*; but the rostrum itself is much thicker and shorter, and the head is concave in front.

TALAUINUS MACLEAYI. *T. subangustatus*, niger, squamis supra cineraceis silaceisque vittatim, lateribus albis, vestitus; capite rostroque setigero-punctatis, hoc brevi, capite vix angustiore, fortiter trisulcato, carinis intermediis subparallelis; funiculo articulis quatuor ultimis subrotundatis; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque ampliatio-rotundato, granulis sat confertim munito, sed in medio pone apicem longitudinaliter interrupto; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, (♀) paulo angustioribus, humeris haud productis, apice late rotundatis, seriatim irregulariter foveatis, lateribus inæqualiter granulatis, supra tuberculis majusculis conicis in seriebus tribus ordinatis; corpore infra pedibusque albo-squamosis maculis nigris irroratis; abdomine nudo, maculis albo-squamosis notato, segmento ultimo, in utroque sexu, medio nigro-velutino. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

A very distinct species, which, but for its strongly convex forehead, I should have referred to *Amycterus*; in the first row the tubercles, two or three in number, correspond to gaps in the second row, which has six or seven tubercles, whilst the outer row has eight. I dedicate this species to William MacLeay, jun., Esq., who has added so much to our knowledge of this group.

TALAUINUS ENCAUSTUS. *T. ovatus*, niger, squamulis minutis, supra silaceis albisque variegatus, lateribus abdomineque albis nigro-irroratis; rostro capite haud angustiore, fortiter trisulcato, carinis intermediis divaricatis, capiteque setigero-punctatis, vix squamosis; funiculo articulis quatuor ultimis obovatis; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, granulis sat confertim munito, sed in medio pone apicem longitudinaliter interrupto, lobis ocularibus leviter prominulis, dorso utrinque subvittatim plagiato; elytris brevibus, convexis, lateribus rotundatis, in medio prothorace manifeste latioribus, tuberculis conicis

minusculis numerosis, granulisque intermixtis, instructis, supra irregulariter albido-plagiatis, apice sat late rotundatis; tarsis intermediis posticisque angustis. Long. 7 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. King George's Sound.

The head and prothorax in this species are not unlike those of the preceding; but the short convex elytra with their numerous tubercles are essentially different.

TALAUINUS TENUIPES. (Pl. II. fig. 2.) *T. niger*, opacus, lateribus aliquando abdomineque niveo-maculatis; rostro capite angustiore, basi antice in medio bifoveato; fronte fere obsolete granulata; funiculo articulis quatuor ultimis rotundatis; clava basi oblongo-obconica; prothorace transverso, antice dilatato, ante medium latiore, tum ad basin gradatim angustiore, basi ipse quam apice multo angustiore, granulis elevatis subconicis sejunctim munito; elytris ovato-cordatis, inæqualiter granulatis, singulis tuberculis conicis in seriebus duabus ordinatis, tuberculo humerali bifido, apicem versus minus granulatis; pedibus elongatis, gracilibus; tarsis, præsertim posticis, linearibus, longiusculis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Swan River (Albany).

The description is made from an individual nearly deprived of scales, but having a shorter and more characteristic prothorax than another individual, which has small silaceous scales on the upper parts and the sides dotted with pure white spots; the femora and tibiæ also are clothed with white scales. This species is allied to *T. hystricosus*. So far as the linear tarsi are concerned, there are intermediate forms which take us back to the very short tarsi of *T. rugiceps*, MacLeay, jun.

TALAUINUS TESSELLATUS. (Pl. II. fig. 11.) *T. oblongo-ovalis*, niger, variegatim albido-silaceoque sejunctim squamosus; rostro antice parum excavato, capite paulo angustiore, cum capite fuscis, vitta grisea supra oculum alteraque in medio, ad apicem rostri divisa, ornatis; funiculo articulis quatuor ultimis subtriangularibus; clava basi elongato-obconica; prothorace longitudine vix latiore, lateribus ampliatis, granulis parvis asperso, fusco, dorso vittis tribus albidis ornato; elytris postice gradatim latoribus, apice subtruncatis, subseriatim granulatis, interstitiis fortiter foveato-impressis, albidis, silaceo-variegatis, sparse fusco tessellato-maculatis; corpore infra nitide nigro; abdomine segmento singulo trimaculatim silaceo-squamoso; mesosterno prominulo; pedibus nigro-maculatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

A species, like many others, lying between *Talaurinus* and *Sclerorhinus*; it may to a certain extent be compared with *T. Manglesii*.

TALAUURINUS GENICULATUS. *T. oblongo-ovalis*, niger, squamis griseis silaceisque variegatus; capite granulato; rostro brevi, antice parum excavato, triangulariter impresso, triangulo utrinque albo-marginato; prothorace modice transverso, apice quam basi angustiore, remote granulato, griseo, supra vittis duabus silaceis ornato; elytris breviter ovatis, basi paulo depressis, humeris tuberculatis, tenuiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis elevato-granulatis, anterius granulis minoribus depressis, posterius et lateraliter majoribus conicis, dorso griseis, subvittatim silaceo-variegatis, lateribus albis; pedibus albido-squamosis, femoribus apice nigris. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Allied to *T. Manglesii*, Boh., but differently coloured, with shorter more depressed elytra, smaller granules at the base, and much fewer posteriorly.

TALAUURINUS LEMMUS. *T. ovatus*, niger, plagiatiim griseo-squamosus; rostro brevi, in medio fortiter anguste sulcato, sulco basi bifurcato; clava antennarum funiculo vix crassiore, basi elongato-obconica; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, basi quam apice parum angustiore, supra sparse granulato, vittis tribus griseis ornato; elytris subcordatis, humeris dentato-productis, seriatim profunde foveatis, transversim parce granulatis, apicibus paulo divaricatis, supra plagis griseis notatis, lateribus sejunctim albido-squamosis; corpore infra nitide nigro. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

In appearance like *T. spinosus*, MacLeay, jun., but the elytra rather granulate than tuberculate, and a totally different rostrum.

TALAUURINUS PUPA. *T. ovatus*, niger, fere esquamosus, capite rostroque granulatis, hoc magis rugoso, in medio paulo, apice fortiter excavato, fronte sulco V-formi impresso; antennis nitide nigris, clava latiore; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, basi quam apice parum latiore, supra sat confertim fortiter granulato, lateribus tuberculatis; elytris subcordatis, humeris dentato-productis, seriatim conico-tuberculatis, sed regione suturali granulis parvis instructis, lateribus albido-maculatis; corpore infra nitide nigro. Long 4 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Allied to the preceding, but nearly without scales above, and the elytra tuberculate. In two females, which are considerably broader than the males, there is an indistinct whitish stripe on each side of the prothorax.

TALAUURINUS CARIOSUS. *T. elongato-ovatus*, squamulis minutis parce adpersus; rostro longiore, in medio valde excavato, basi subtiliter transversim sulcato; funiculo articulis subpyriformibus; clava basi

oblongo-obconica; prothorace longiore quam latiore, subcylindrico, antice in medio profunde longitudinaliter, ad latera transversim et pone medium irregulariter transversim sulcato, sulcis minoribus basin versus longitudinaliter impresso; elytris ovalibus, prothorace ubique paulo latioribus, nodulosis, cavitatibus foveiformibus, humeris haud prominulis; corpore infra tenuiter remote punctulato. Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Mr. MacLeay would probably arrange this species in his fourth section "Foveati;" the elytra, however, are neither granulate or tuberculate, and are without a trace of setæ.

TALAUROINUS CAPITO. (Pl. II. fig. 7.) *T. fusco-niger*, opacus, sparse setosus; capite magno; rostro brevi, ad apicem capite latiore, antice vix excavato, linea impressa spatia duo ovata in medio includente; oculis parvis; antennis validis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris subobconicis, ultimo longiore; clava basi oblongo-obconica; prothorace latitudine vix longiore, basi quam apice angustiore, in medio utrinque subangulato, ubique confertim granulato; elytris obovatis, seriatim foveatis, interstitiis transversim conferte granulatis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra setis numerosis appressis munito; tarsis modice dilatatis. Long. 9 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Champion Bay.

Remarkable for the large size of the head, and the regularity of the sculpture; *T. angustatus*, MacLeay, jun., has a similarly marked rostrum.

TALAUROINUS LÆVICOLLIS. (Pl. II. fig. 8.) *T. ovatus*, niger, subnitidus, esquamosus; capite rostroque disperse subtiliter punctatis, hoc longiore, ad apicem latiore, in medio oblique bicarinato; antennis setosis; funiculo articulis quatuor ultimis valde transversis; clava breviter elliptica; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, supra lævigato, subtilissime remote punctulato, lateribus obsolete granulato; elytris ovato-cordatis, basi prothorace in medio latioribus, profunde et grosse foveatis, foveis magnis, inæqualibus, apice parum productis; corpore infra nigro, impunctato, segmentis singulis in medio macula pallide ochracea ornatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Victoria.

This species has no relationship to any of the three species of the *Foveati* group described by Mr. MacLeay, jun. It seems to be the only species of *Amycterinæ* with a smooth prothorax. The rostrum is marked in a manner not unlike *T. Mastersii*, MacLeay, jun.

MOLOCHTUS.

Rostrum crassum, antice transversim arcuato-excavatum, basi sulcatum. *Prothorax* angulis posticis obliquis, ad elytra haud arcte applicatus; *tarsi* articulis omnibus dilatatis. *Cætera* ut in *Talaurino*.

The only exponent of this genus is an insect not very unlike *Cubicorhynchus maximus*, MacLeay, jun.; but its affinity is apparently more with *Talaurinus*, the sculpture of its rostrum being a somewhat extreme modification of the typical characters, but having the tarsal joints unusually dilated. The granules on the prothorax are fitted into one another, somewhat like the scales on a fish.

MOLOCHTUS GAGATES. (Pl. II. fig. 9.) *M. oblongus*, subplanatus, niger, nitidissimus; fronte valde convexa, opaca, subtiliter punctata; rostro utrinque supra scrobes fortiter punctato, lamina triangulari profunde excavato; scapo modice elongato; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus obconicis, cæteris oblongo-moniliformibus; clava longe pedunculata; prothorace transverso, antice sulcato, supra confertissime granulato, postice utrinque dente parvo instructo; elytris transverse foveatis, tuberculis conicis confertim instructis, humeris rotundatis dente minore armatis; corpore infra tenuiter punctato. Long. 9–11 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

CUBICORHYNCHUS CICHLODES. *C. ovatus*, niger, interrupte siliceo-squamosus; rostro latissimo, late excavato, in medio canaliculato; fronte rostroque vittis duobus siliceis ornatis; funiculo articulis quatuor ultimis breviter obconicis; oculis longe ovatis; prothorace transverso, sat remote nitide granulato, supra albido-trivittato; elytris pone medium latioribus, transversim subcorrugatis, seriatim granulatis, dorso utrinque vitta albida decorato; corpore infra nitide nigro, segmentis singulis abdominis in medio siliceo-notatis. Long. 4–4½ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

A well-marked species, somewhat resembling *Talaurinus cricetus*, but which, except for the spine or tooth over its eye, might have been referred to *Sclerorhinus*. Another species, *Acantholophus scotobioides*, Hope's MS., is probably, according to the short description of Mr. Waterhouse, the male of *C. Bohemani**

* In this species and one or two others not described, the anterior coxæ are not contiguous; but as they are so in *C. calcaratus*, MacLeay, jun., which cannot

(*C. angularis*, MacLeay, jun.). The *C. scotobioides* of some collections (not of Hope) may be distinguished by the following characters:—

CUBICORHYNCHUS STERILIS. *C. moroso* assimilis, sed antennis gracilioribus, funiculo articulis subpyriformibus; prothorace subtiliter remote granuloso; elytris interstitiis fere obsolete granulatis, tarsis minus dilatatis. Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab. Victoria.

CHRIOITYPHUS.

Rostrum angustius, basi profunde transversim sulcatum, in medio anguste canaliculatum. *Oculi* majusculi, ovati, tenuiter granulati, prothoraci contigui. *Cætera* ut in *Talaurino*.

In *Talaurinus* the eye is small, round, and away from the prothorax; and the sculpture of the rostrum, which is rather deep, especially in proportion to its breadth, cannot be considered a modification of that of *Talaurinus*. The species described below is remarkable for its pale ochreous-grey colour, with a few patches of brown, and for its prominent conical shoulders.

CHRIOITYPHUS ACROMIALIS. (Pl. II. fig. 10.) *C. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, sat dense pallide grisescenti-squamosus fusco-plagiatus; capite rostroque supra grisescentibus, lateribus nigris; antennis squamosis, modice elongatis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus obconicis, cæteris subobconicis; clava anguste elongata; prothorace apice quam basi fere duplo angustiore, utrinque fortiter rotundato, pone apicem transversim impresso, dorso granulis diversis nitide nigris bivittatim obsito, lateribus etiam granulatis, interspatiis subaureo-squamosis; elytris seriatim foveatis, interstitiis, regione suturali excepta, irregulariter conico-tuberculatis, apicibus paulo productis; corpore infra nitide nigro, sternis medioque abdominis griseo-squamosis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

ALEXIRHEA.

(*Amýcterinæ*.)

Caput transversum, antice convexum; *rostrum* crassiusculum, sed

be separated from them, the character in this case is not of generic value. I give *C. angularis* as the male of *C. Bohemani* on the authority of Mr. Du Boulay, who takes it abundantly at Champion Bay. No species was described when Lacordaire differentiated the genus; it remains, therefore, without a type.

capite multo angustius, basi sulcatum, bituberculatum. *Scrobes* arcuatæ, ad oculos haud protensæ. *Oculi* ovati, tenuiter granulati. *Scapus* breviusculus (in *A. notata* longior); *funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus breviter obconicis, cæteris transversis; *clava* breviter ovata. *Prothorax* subtransversus, apice multo angustior, basi utrinque obliquus, ad elytra haud arcte applicatus, lobis ocularibus paulo prominulis. *Elytra* elongatocordata, apicibus productis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus angulis anticis productis, subtus hispidis.

In the bituberculate base of the rostrum this genus resembles *Oditesus*; but the scape, although rather short, is that of the more typical *Amycterinæ*. A line of granules at the sides of the prothorax gives it the appearance of being serrated. The scutellum is not always apparent, owing to the elevation of the elytra at its sides. The coloration of *A. notata* is somewhat complicated, and is apparently rather variable.

ALEXIRHEA NOTATA. (Pl. II. fig. 4.) *A. oblongo-ovata*, nigra, squamis piliformibus cervinis fusco-variegata, setisque nigris adpersa; rostro rude punctato, in medio anguste canaliculato, basi tuberculis duobus conicis divaricatis munito; capite subtiliter umbrino-squamoso; prothorace inæquali, latitudine paulo brevior, subseriatim granulato, utrinque, apice excepto, parallelo, pone apicem et basi longitudinaliter impresso, dorso fusco, medio et vitta laterali albo; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis convexis, vel costatis, singulis postice nodulis duobus, interiore majore, munitis, basi truncatis, dorso maculis irregularibus fuscis bene limitatis ornato; corpore infra fusco, pilis elongatis remotis vestito; pedibus albo-squamosis, setis nigris adpersis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

ALEXIRHEA AURITA. *A. oblongo-ovata*, nigra, opaca, subtiliter vage griseo-squamulosa; rostro breviusculo, basi profunde excavato-sulcato; scapo brevi; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, utrinque rotundato, tuberculis validis confertim munito, in medio longitudinaliter canaliculato, pone apicem transversim sulcato; elytris subseriatim fortiter foveatis, interstitiis elevatis, tuberculatis, tuberculis minusculis, postice singulatim nodulis duobus, interiore majore, munitis, sutura squamulis subsilaceis adpersis, basi arcuatis, humeris projectis, apice rotundatis, sutura tuberculato-productis; corpore infra in medio longitudinaliter dense fusco-setuloso; abdomine utrinque ferrugineo-maculato; pedibus albo-squamosis, setulis adpersis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Besides the colour, which, however, varies much in intensity, the form of the prothorax, and of the elytra at the base, will at once differentiate this species from the last.

ALEXIRHEA FALSIFICA. *A. oblongo-ovata*, nigra, opaca, humeris (in unico spec.) griseo-squamosis; scapo breviusculo; prothorace ut in præcedente, sed minus rotundato, canalicula vittaque utrinque griseo-squamosis; elytris subseriatim fortiter foveatis, interstitiis elevatis, irregulariter tuberculatis, cornibus duobus ad suturam supra apicem obsitis, et apice ipso similibus, humeris vix productis, corpore infra nigro-setosulo; pedibus albo-squamosis, setulis adpersis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

The two horn-like projections (contiguous, and therefore apparently one) on the suture above the apex of the elytra are peculiar to this species.

The following table will give an idea of the principal characters of the genera of the long-scaped *Amycterinæ*; *Alexirhea*, however, might perhaps have been better placed with the short-scaped genera ("Euomides" of Lacordaire).

Rostrum (or head) crested (either with tubercles or spines).

With ocular lobes *Acantholophus*, Schön.

Without ocular lobes.

Rostrum broad.

Forehead flat, a transverse suture separating it from the rostrum *Cubicorhynchus*, Lac.

Forehead convex and rugose. *Hyborhynchus*, MacLeay, jun.

Rostrum narrow.

Eyes coarsely faceted *Anascoptes*, n. g.

Eyes finely faceted *Polycrета*, n. g.

Rostrum not crested.

Male with anal forceps *Psolidura*, MacLeay.

Male without anal forceps.

Scape extending beyond the eye.

Base of the prothorax closely applied to the elytra.

Head and rostrum concave.

Amycterus, Schön.

Head convex.

Rostrum broad, with two oblique ridges.

Talaurinus, MacLeay, jun.

Rostrum broad, with a straight edge on each side.

Sclerorhinus, MacLeay, jun.

Rostrum narrow . . . *Chriotyphus*, n. g.

Base of the prothorax not closely applied to the elytra.

Molochtus, n. g.

Scape not extending to the posterior border of the eye.

Alexirhea, n. g.

MYOTROTUS.

Caput antice convexum, integrum; *rostrum* crassum, versus apicem triangulariter excavatum; *scrobes* arcuatæ, ab oculos distantes, postice bene limitatæ. *Scapus* brevis, gradatim incrassatus; *funiculus* validus. *Oculi* tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, lobis ocularibus prominulis, oculos fere obtegentibus. *Elytra* ovata, basi incurvata. *Tarsi* breves, sublineares, articulis tribus basalibus angulis terminalibus spinosis, ciliatis. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus.

It is not without hesitation that I place this genus among the short-scaped forms of Amycterinæ; but its large ocular lobes nearly covering the eyes in repose, and a certain resemblance in its contour, induce me to think that it is nearer to *Amorphorhinus* than to any other genus, although some of the *Talaurini* are not very dissimilar. The abdomen in the following species is of a remarkably square form, the last segment being as large as the three preceding together; it is also thickly clothed with golden-brown spine-like hairs.

MYOTROTUS OBTUSUS. (Pl. II. fig. 5.) *M. subovatus*, paulo planatus, squamositate obscure umbrina tectus, setis nigris erecte adpersus; capite rostroque dense squamosis, hoc basi utrinque modice excavato; antennis dense squamosis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus breviusculis, cæteris valde transversis; clava breviter elliptica; prothorace ad latera paulo ampliato, granulis depressis irregulariter adperso; elytris postice gradatim latioribus, ad apicem declivibus, apice ipso late rotundato, dorso, regione suturali excepta, inæqualiter subtiliter granulatis; corpore infra pedibusque, unguiculis solis exceptis, dense griseo-squamosis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

CATACHÆNUS SCINTILLANS. *C. ovatus*, supra, capite, rostro pedibusque squamis margaritaceo-viridibus, in certa luce splendide aureo-

viridibus, infra læte cæruleis sejunctim vestitus; antennis nigris; prothorace oblongo; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, substriato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Besides the difference of colour, this species has a narrower prothorax, and the front between the eyes not depressed as in *C. circulus*.

EUGNATHUS BRACTEATUS. *E. angustus*, ovatus, niger, supra capite rostroque squamis concoloribus, aureo-viridibus intermixtis, vestitus; capite inter oculos rostroque sat fortiter excavatis; antennis nigris; scapo paulo arcuato; funiculo articulo primo valido; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque manifeste rotundato; scutello parvo; elytris substriato-punctatis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis cæruleo-viridibus tectis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Tsusima.

A narrow species, with sparkling golden-green scales, dotted about among others of a deep black. Tsusima is an island in the Corean Channel, where this species was found by Mr. Arthur Adams, R.N.

EUGNATHUS CHLOROTICUS. *E. ovatus*, niger, squamis pallide aureo-viridibus sejunctim, infra pedibusque magis dense, vestitus; antennis nigris; scapo recto; funiculo articulo primo ampliato; prothorace transverso, utrinque parum rotundato; scutello vix conspicuo; elytris latiusculis, striato-punctatis, apicibus acuminatis, paulo divaricatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Formosa; North China.

There is an admixture of brownish scales on the elytra, varying in extent in my two specimens, but very slight indeed in one of them.

ORTHORHINUS PALMARIS. (Pl. I. fig. 7.) *O. cylindricus*, niger, squamis concoloribus plerumque vestitus; rostro, apice excepto, rugoso-punctato; funiculo articulis secundo tertio quartoque conjunctim (♂) primo haud longioribus, (♀) brevioribus; prothorace sat confertim grosse granulato, interspatiis subtiliter vage squamoso, disco utrinque albo-subvittato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis, præsertim alternis, fortiter elevatis et uniseriatim granulatis, squamis subsilaceis, vel subalbidis, fascias duas arcuatas formantibus, unam ante, alteram pone medium sitam; corpore infra sat vage brunnescenti-squamoso; tarsis omnino subalbidis, anticis in maribus valde dilatatis et nigro-fimbriatis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Ceram.

ORTHORHINUS ARROGANS. *O. oblongo-ovalis*, niger, squamis con

coloribus plerumque vestitus; rostro rugoso-punctato; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo (σ) paulo, (φ) dimidio brevior; prothorace sat confertim grosse granulato, interspatiis subtiliter squamoso, lateribus plaga subobliqua ornato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis convexis, magis remote granulatis, fascia media arcuata maculisque posticis albis ornatis; tarsis anticis minus dilatatis. Long. 6-8 lin.

Hab. Ceram; Amboyna; Bouru.

At the first glance these two species have much the same appearance; but their contour will at once distinguish them. The markings are somewhat variable; in one of my specimens of the species before us the posterior spots are absent.

CENCHRENA.

(Eirihininæ.)

Rostrum cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, rectæ. *Scapus* oculus haud attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus; *clava* adnata. *Oculi* angusti, subfortiter granulati. *Prothorax* paulo transversus, apice tubulatus, basi bisinuatus; *lobis* ocularibus haud prominulis, vel obsoletis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* oblonga, prothorace latiora, basi reflexo-marginata. *Pedes* validi; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* intus bisinuatae, apice calcaratae; *tarsi* triarticulati, articulo ultimo ampliato-rotundato; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis. *Corpus* oblongum.

Among the few genera of Eirihininæ with three-jointed tarsi, this genus may be known by its straight scrobes, a funicle of seven joints, and the absence of a scutellum. The three species described below are densely scaly, except their antennæ and tip of the rostrum, and have erect curiously hooked bristles sparingly scattered on the upper surface.

CENCHRENA FASCIATA. (Pl. III. fig. 9.) *C.* supra griseo-squamosa, fusciscenti-nebulosa; rostro prothoraci longitudine æquali; antennis subtestaceis; prothorace crebre punctato; elytris fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis, præsertim alternis, elevatis, paulo pone medium fascia lata brunnea ornatis; abdomine infra in medio argenteo-squamoso. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Aru; Waigiou.

CENCHRENA PÆCILA. *C.* supra cervino-brunneo-squamosa, elytris niveo-maculatis; rostro prothorace paulo longiore, squamis conco-

loribus leviter induto; antennis subtestaceis; prothorace crebre punctato; elytris sulcato-foveatis, interstitiis elevatis, macula humerali alterisque paucis adspersis; corpore infra griseo-squamoso. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

CENCHRENA SUTURALIS. *C.* supra fuscescenti-squamosa, elytris dimidio basali sutura albis; rostro prothorace manifeste longiore, ferrugineo, apice excepto, dense squamoso; antennis subtestaceis; prothorace crebre punctato; elytris sulcato-foveatis, interstitiis elevatis, regione humerali et pone medium pallidioribus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sula.

THECHIA.

(Eriirhininæ.)

Rostrum cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* medianæ, rectæ. *Scapus* oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus; *clava* adnata. *Oculi* rotundati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, apice parum productus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* suboblonga, prothorace paulo latiora. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* intus bisinuatæ, apice haud calcaratæ; *tarsi* triarticulati; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliato.

Allied to the last genus, but very distinct from it on account of its scutellum, and the tibiæ without the uncus or spur at the apex. Judging from my specimen, it is probable that the insect in a fresh state is tolerably closely covered with scales.

THECHIA PYGMÆA. *T.* subcylindrica, brunneo-rufa, squamis pallide griseis vestita; rostro prothorace paulo longiore, basi frontequæ capitis sejunctim squamosis; antennis pallidioribus; funiculo articulo primo elongato, reliquis brevibus; clava ampla, ovata; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali, apice constricto, antice paulo angustiore, utrinque modice rotundato; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, parallelis, apicem versus gradatim rotundatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis modice convexis; tibiis anticis intus late mucronatis. Long. 1 lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

TITHENE.

(Eriirhininæ.)

Caput parvum, exsertum; *rostrum* elongatum, tenue, arcuatum, basi angustius; *scrobes* præmedianæ, rectæ. *Scapus* oculum

attingens; *funiculus* septemarticulatus, articulis duobus basilibus elongatis, cæteris breviter obconicis; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* mediocres, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* apice angustus, lateribus ampliato-rotundatus, basi truncatus. *Elytra* subcordiformia, prothorace vix latiora. *Pedes* antici majores; *femora* incrassata, infra dentata; *tibiæ* subrectæ, apice haud uncinatæ; *tarsi* articulo tertio lobis angustis, divaricatis, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* divergentes; *pectus* elongatum, ampliatum; *coxæ* anticæ globosæ, sejunctæ. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliato.

A curious genus, for which at present I am unable to suggest any affinity; provisionally it may be placed after *Meriphus*.

TITHENE MICROCEPHALA. (Pl. III. fig. 13.) *T. nigra*, subnitida, capite pone oculos macula fulva ornato, rostro capite quintuplo longiore, supra tricarinato, carinis apicem versus serratis; antennis ochraceis, scapo clavaque infuscatis; funiculo articulo primo secundo longiore; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, tenuiter confertim punctulato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis confertim punctulatis; tibiis anticis intus longe pilosis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

METRIOXENA SUBVITTATA. *M. pallide brunnea*, elytris vitta testacea arcuata ab humero fere usque ad apicem signatis; rostro minus tenuato, opaco, manifeste punctato, basi supra oculum utrinque producto; antennis fulvis; prothorace minus leviter punctato, quinquecarinato, marginibus irregulariter erosis; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis quinto et octavo elevatis; corpore infra ferrugineo-testaceo, subtiliter punctulato. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Macassar.

The upper part of the rostrum at the base is bifurcated, and forms a well-marked ridge above each eye. In my specimens of this species and its only congener, *M. sericollis* (*antè*, vol. x. p. 442), the abdomen has six segments; but this may possibly be sexual. It was a mistake to compare the genus to *Apion*; the contour at least is not unlike *Oxycorynus*.

BELUS WALLACEI. *B. elongatus*, chalybeatus; antennis piceis; rostro nigro; capite tenuiter punctulato; prothorace subconico, subtiliter vage punctulato, in medio haud canaliculato, lobo scutellari bifido; scutello valde transverso; elytris postice gradatim latioribus, subseriatim punctatis, punctis in regione suturali majoribus, apice paulo productis nigro-funiculatis, singulis postice maculis duabus, e squamulis niveis con-

densatis, ornatis; corpore infra nitidissime viridi-metallico, lateribus albo-maculatis; femoribus tibiisque, anticis exceptis, nitide rufo-ferrugineis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Aru.

Belus is one of the few genera of Coleoptera common and confined to the Papuan group and Australia. From the former we are indebted to Mr. Wallace for the two species here described, the only ones known at present; whilst Australia has about thirty-six.

BELUS INORNATUS. *B. angustior*, obscure nigro-fuscus, elytris purpurascens, pilis griseis vage vestitus; capite parce rostro obsolete punctulato; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace transverso, in medio subcanaliculato, supra rugoso-punctulato; scutello valde transverso; elytris postice minus gradatim latioribus, rude confertim punctulatis, apicibus mucronatis; corpore infra nitide nigro; femoribus ferrugineis, vel rufo-ferrugineis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Mysol; Morty.

This and the preceding are very distinct species; in my specimens both have the anterior femora bidentate beneath; but this is not a specific character; I am not even sure that it is a sexual one, although hitherto it has been used for the differentiation of species.

EUOPS CÆLESTINA. *E. brevis*, nitidissime cærulea, violaceo resplendens; antennis rufo-fuscis, clava elongata, nigra; rostro breviusculo; capite prothoraceque impunctatis, hoc in medio transversim impresso; scutello subquadrato, viridi-nitente; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, punctis mediocribus, sutura nigra; pygidio pedibusque nigro-cyaneis, illo sat sparse punctato. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New Guinea (Dorey).

The anterior tibiæ longer, curved, and sometimes running into a falcate process at the apex; in the females the anterior tibiæ are stouter, bulging out a little between the base and the middle, and having one or two spurs at the apex; but there are some exceptions. M. Jekel, in 'Insecta Saundersiana,' divides the genus into three groups, depending principally on the form of the body.

EUOPS VIOLACEA. *E. brevis*, nitidissime cæruleo-violacea; antennis rufo-fuscis, minus elongatis; rostro breviusculo; capite et prothorace subtilissime transversim corrugatis, punctis minutis adspersis; scutello subquadrato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis majusculis, subapproximatis, sutura nigra; pygidio cyaneo, punctis distinctis parvis adperso; pedibus cyaneo-fuscis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Ceram.

EUOPS PLICATA. *E. brevis*, nitidissime cæruleo-viridis, violaceo resplendens; antennis fuscis; capite sat rude punctato; rostro breviusculo; prothorace transversim fortiter reticulatim crebre corrugato; scutello brevi, subquadrato; elytris fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis subcostatis, sparse impresso-punctatis, sutura nigra; pygidio viridi sat sparse punctato; corpore infra femoribusque nitide viridibus; tibiis tarsisque viridi-fuscis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Macassar.

EUOPS TRIGEMMATA. *E. brevis*, nitide nigrescens, elytris violaceis; antennis fulvis, clava griseo-tomentosa; capite rostroque chalybeatis, illo breviusculo; prothorace lævigato, impunctato; scutello subquadrato, aureo-viridi; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, punctis haud approximatis, interstitiis latis, subplanatis, sutura nigra, humeris aureo-viridibus; pygidio atro, sat sparse punctato; corpore infra atro; pedibus rufo-castaneis, femoribus viridi-lavatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian; Dorey.

EUOPS ÆROSA. *E. brevis*, viridi-fusca, nitida, elytris chalybeatis; capite rostroque aureo-viridibus, illo rarius punctato; antennis piceis; prothorace corrugato, basi minus impresso, lateribus foveato et aureo-vel æreo-micante; scutello transversim subquadrato; elytris sat fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis subcostatis, sparse subtiliter punctulatis, basi humerisque aureo-viridibus, sutura nigra; pygidio, corpore infra femoribusque aureo-viridibus; tibiis tarsisque nitide castaneis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian; Sarawak; Sula.

The sculpture is like *E. plicata*, but it is more marked, especially on the prothorax.

EUOPS CLAVIGERA. *E. brevis*, nitide nigra; capite pone oculos fortiter punctato; rostro breviusculo; antennis fuscis; clava valde ampliata, articulis sex præcedentibus conjunctim longiore; oculis vix contiguis; prothorace subtiliter raro punctato, in medio vitta nitidissime aurea ornato; scutello subquadrato, aureo-viridi; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, punctis minusculis, distantibus, interstitiis latis, vix convexis, humeris læte aureo-viridibus; pygidio sat sparse punctato; corpore infra pedibusque fusco-nigris. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

This species is like the two preceding in having three bright green spots on the shoulders and scutellum respectively; the remarkable size of the club is at once diagnostic.

EUOPS EUCALYPTI. *E. subbrevis*, nitide nigra, capite prothoraceque nigro-æneis, sat sparse punctatis; rostro breviusculo; antennis castaneis, clava ampla, quasi 4-articulata; oculis haud contiguis; pro-

thorace utrinque ampliato-rotundato; scutello subquadrato, impunctato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis majusculis approximatis, interstitiis convexis; pygidio confertim punctato; pedibus anticis elongatis; femoribus anticis ampliatis; tibiis anticis modice elongatis.

Hab. Queensland (Gayndah).

The anterior legs are as long and their femora as large as in *E. divisa*, represented on Plate III. fig. 6. It is found, Mr. Masters writes, on young gum trees (*Eucalyptus*), probably on the foliage.

EUOPS AMETHYSTINA. *E. angusta*, supra nitide violacea, subtus, rostro femoribusque aureo-viridibus, antennis, tibiis tarsisque fusco-purpureis vel viridibus; rostro brevi; clava antennarum ampliata; capite prothoraceque tenuiter sparse punctatis, scutello subquadrato, nigro; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, punctis magnis, approximatis, interstitiis uniseriatim subtilissime sparse punctulatis, sutura, basi excepta, nigra; pygidio violaceo; tibiis anticis elongatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Singapore.

EUOPS DIVISA. (Pl. III. fig. 6.) *E. subangusta*, omnino nitide flavescens, parte dimidia elytrorum nigrescente excepta; rostro longiore, apice infuscato; antennis longiusculis; clava saturatiore, articulo ultimo elongato; capite prothoraceque impunctatis; scutello subquadrato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis foveiformibus, approximatis, interstitiis convexis; pygidio leviter punctulato; pedibus anticis elongatis; femoribus anticis (♂) valde ampliatis, tuberculis duobus vel tribus aliquando instructis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Dorey; Saylee; Batchian; Mysol.

EUOPS JEKELII. *E. cyanea*, nitida, elytris purpurascens; capite pone oculos elongato, conico, rarissime subtiliter punctulato; rostro (♂) plus minusve elongato, arcuato, ultra medium gradatim latiore, aliquando prothorace manifeste longiore; antennis longiusculis; prothorace subtiliter punctulato, utrinque pone oculos (♂) spina recta vel arcuata armato; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, punctis parvis, distantibus, interstitiis latis, parum convexis, humeris aureo-viridibus, dente minuto pone angulum instructis; pygidio nigro, sparse punctato; corpore infra chalybeo-nigro; pedibus purpureis vel chalybeatis; coxis anticis aureo-viridibus. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Aru; Dorey; Salwatty; Waigiou; Amboyna.

A remarkable species which perhaps might be considered the type of a distinct genus. I have the pleasure of dedicating it to M. Jekel.

IMACHRA.

(Anthonominæ.)

Rostrum validum, vix arcuatum, basi compressum; *scrobes* medianæ, obliquæ vel subtransversæ. *Oculi* perampli, rotundati, supra contigui, tota latera capitis occupantes. *Scapus* oculum impingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo amplo, reliquis parvis, gradatim brevioribus; *clava* elongata. *Prothorax* conicus, apice truncatus. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* ampla, humeris obliquis. *Pectus* leviter excavatum. *Pedes* postici majores; *femora* crassa, mutica; *tibiæ* fere rectæ; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* appendiculati. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis æqualibus, lateribus valde arcuatis.

Probably a saltatorial genus like *Orchestes*, to which it is obviously allied; the stout rostrum, however, with the nearly transverse scrobes and large eyes, occupying most of the head, are trenchantly diagnostic characters.

IMACHRA RUFICOLLIS. *I.* late ovata, supra sparse griseo-pilosa; rostro rufescente, basi excepta infuscata; antennis fulvis, clava funiculo longitudine æquali; prothorace rufo, sat crebre punctulato; scutello elytrisque nigris, his prothorace fere duplo latioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis subplanatis; corpore infra nigrescente, segmentis tribus ultimis abdominis exceptis, his pedibusque rufescentibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

THEMEROPIS.

(Prionomerinæ.)

Caput elongatum; *rostrum* subcylindricum; *scrobes* obliquæ. *Oculi* perampli, fortiter granulati, supra contigui. *Scapus* gracilis, flexuosus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo elongato, cæteris brevissimis; *clava* magna, laxè articulata. *Prothorax* conicus. *Elytra* ampla, subquadrangularia, epipleuris distinctis. *Femora* antica elongata, validissima, dente magno, antice crenulato, infra armata; *tibiæ* anticæ fortiter arcuatæ, versus apicem crassiores; *femora* postica minuscula, infra dentata; *tibiæ* omnes calcaratæ. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis longitudine æqualibus.

The abruptly descending side of the elytra or epipleura is marked off from the dorsum by a sharp ridge clothed with coarse

brownish hairs, which are carried on to the sides of the prothorax, forming a continuous fringe; nothing so marked occurs in any other Prionomerin known to me. It is one of Mr. Bates's discoveries.

THEMEROPIS FIMBRIATA. (Pl. III. fig. 7.) *T. umbrina*, sparse griseo-pilosa; rostro subnitido, minus piloso; antennis flavidis; funiculo articulo ultimo clavaque, articulo ultimo excepto, infuscatis; prothorace crebre punctato; scutello subrotundato; elytris postice latoribus, lineatim sulcato-punctatis, singulis in medio tuberculo validissimo conico, lateraliter compresso, instructis; tibiis tarsisque posticis et intermediis testaceis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

OCHYROMERA.

(Prionomerinæ.)

Rostrum elongatum, arcuatum, apicem versus dilatatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, infra marginem inferiorem oculorum currentes. *Antennæ* graciles; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo ampliato, secundo longiusculo; *clava* distincta, magna. *Oculi* subrotundati, fortiter granulati vel subtenuiter granulati (*O. rufescens*). *Prothorax* transversus, basi parum bisinuatus. *Scutellum* mediocris. *Elytra* prothorace manifeste latiora, subcordiformia vel subovata. *Coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermediæ approximatae. *Femora* antica valida, dente integro magno infra armata; *tibiæ* anticæ fortiter arcuatae; *femora* intermedia et postica minora, infra fortiter dentata; *tibiæ* omnes calcaratae. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus.

It may perhaps be thought necessary hereafter to separate generically the two rather isolated species described below. The members of the Prionomerinæ are probably numerous, but individually very scarce both in South America and the Malasian region, where alone they have been hitherto found.

OCHYROMERA DISSIMILIS. (Pl. III. fig. 3.) *O. fusco-nigra*, rostro basi subtiliter lineatim punctato; oculis rotundatis, fortiter granulatis, antennis infuscatis; clava sublaxe articulata; prothorace confertim impresso-punctato; elytris elongato-cordiformibus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, impunctatis; corpore infra fusco-castaneo, griseo-piloso; tarsis subpiceis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

The upper surface of this species has a somewhat varnished

appearance, due to very minute silvery hair-like scales only visible under the microscope.

OCHYROMERA RUFESCENS. *O.* supra pedibusque rufo-fulva, tenuiter griseo-pilosa, setulis intermixtis; rostro subferrugineo, basi striato; antennis testaceis; oculis rotundatis, subfortiter granulatis; prothorace apice subtubulato, utrinque rotundato, punctis sparsis pilis fere obtectis; elytris breviter subovatis, sulcato-punctatis, apice late rotundatis; corpore infra rufo-castaneo, tenuiter griseo-piloso; tibiis anticis apicem versus incrassatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Singapore.

SYNNADA.

(Prionomerinæ.)

Rostrum tenuatum, arcuatum, basi haud incrassatum, apice dilatatum; *scrobes* submedianæ, infra oculos currentes. *Oculi* prominuli, rotundati, fortiter granulati. *Scapus* gracilis, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 6-articulatus, articulo primo ampliato, tribus sequentibus gradatim brevioribus, duobus ultimis rotundatis; *clava* distincta, ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, basi angustatus, truncatus. *Elytra* prothorace manifeste latiora, subovata, humeris callosa. *Tibiæ* apice muticæ. *Cætera* ut in *Ochyromera*.

Notwithstanding the six-jointed antennæ, this genus is more nearly allied to *Ochyromera (rufescens)* than to either of the three other incongruous genera having the same number of joints. The scales on the species described below are so small and at such distances apart as to exercise little effect on the colour.

SYNNADA CURRUCULA. *S.* fulvo-testacea, squamulis minutis subar-genteis sejunctim vestita; rostro prothorace fere triplo longiore, apice paulo dilatato, basi lineatim striato; antennis pallide fulvis, clava infuscata; prothorace valde transverso, utrinque rotundato, punctis sparsis squamulis piliformibus obtecto; elytris breviter subovatis, apice rotundatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis convexis, sparse setulosis; tibiis anticis intus setis sex nigris fimbriatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Hab. Macassar.

The Table below comprises all the genera of the Prionomerinæ at present known having the anterior femora furnished with a large triangular tooth. *Piazorhinus*, the only genus which offers an exception to this character, was merely compared, and only as

to habit, by Schönherr with *Rhynchites*. It is founded on a North-American species unknown to me (*P. scutellaris*, Say).

Funicle 7-jointed.

Tooth of the anterior femora crenate externally.

Club of the antennæ loosely jointed.

Eyes round, close to the prothorax. . . *Ectyrsus*, Pasc.

Eyes oblong, remote from the prothorax.

Themeropis, n. g.

Club of the antennæ closely jointed.

Elytra flattish *Camptochirus*, Lac.

Elytra convex *Prionomerus*, Schön.

Tooth of the anterior femora entire. *Ochyromera*, n. g.

Funicle 6-jointed.

Prothorax broadest at the base.

Scape attaining the eye *Zeiona*, Pasc.

Scape not attaining the eye *Omphasus*, Pasc.

Prothorax contracted at the base.

Rostrum long, slender *Synnada*, n. g.

Rostrum short, robust *Nychiomma*, Pasc.

ZEPHIANTHA.

(Tychiinae.)

Rostrum cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* postmedianæ. *Oculi* rotundati, fortiter granulati, supra approximati. *Scapus* apice curvatus; *funiculus* 6-articulatus, articulo primo ampliato, cæteris a secundo gradatim latioribus; *clava* ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, apice truncatus, basi subbisinuatus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* ampla, prothorace multo latiora, pygidium obtegentia. *Femora* crassa, infra dentata; *tibiæ* fere rectæ, apice calcaratæ; *unguiculi* appendiculati. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus.

I place this genus near *Elleschus* and *Lignyodes*, although the abdominal segments are not very obviously curved at the sides. *Endeus*, a West-African genus which I have not seen, has also a six-jointed funiculus, but the elytra are parallel at the sides and scarcely broader than the prothorax.

ZEPHIANTHA PUBIPENNIS. *Z. fulvo-rufa*, scutello elytrisque nigrescentibus, pube grisea, setulisque interjectis, sat dense vestitis; rostro

capiteque vix pubescentibus, illo prothorace sesquolongiore; antennis rufescentibus; prothorace minuscule, subtiliter pubescente, punctis raris fere obsolete impresso; elytris modice convexis, lateribus rotundatis, basi prothoracis duplo latioribus, lineatim sulcato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis planatis, uniseriatim punctulatis: corpore infra rufo-testaceo, subtiliter pubescente. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Sumatra.

PERRHÆBIUS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum mediocre, apice paulo dilatatum; *scrobes* obliquæ. *Oculi* ovati, grosse granulati. *Scapus* breviusculus; *funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus brevibus, primo parum ampliato; *clava* subglobosa. *Prothorax* subtransversus, antice angustus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Elytra* oblonga, supra subdepressa, prothorace latiora. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* valida, sublinearia, infra dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* compressæ, basin versus angulatæ; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis incompleta; pectus antice profunde emarginatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

This genus differs from *Colobodes* in its stouter rostrum, the shortness of the basal joints of the funiculus, the sublinear femora, the angular tibiæ, &c. When the femora are linear or sublinear, the tooth beneath, if present, will be small and abruptly connected to the femur; if the femora are thickened, fusiform, or clavate, the tooth will more or less gradually merge into the femur: the difference will be understood on referring to Pl. I. fig. 5, *a*, and fig. 9, *a* (*Odosyllis congesta* and *Berosiris picticollis*).

PERRHÆBIUS EPHIPPIGER. (Pl. I. fig. 6.) *P. oblongus*, niger, squamis grisescentibus umbrinisque dense tectus, nonnullis elongatis erectis adspersus; capite inter oculos profunde foveato; rostro prothorace brevior, apice excepto; dense squamoso; prothorace ante medium transversim quadrituberculato-fasciculato, in medio longitudinaliter subsulcato, dorso pallide trivittato; scutello elevato; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis alternis magis elevatis et subnodoso-fasciculatis, fasciulis nonnullis nigris, in medio macula magna communi umbrina ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque roseo-griseis, his squamis erectis adspersis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Dorey; Aru; Macassar; Morty.

PACHYONYX ARANEOSUS. *P. oblongus*, piceus, ubique pube depressa

grisca vestitus; antennis læte ferrugineis; clava tomentosa, quam funiculo manifeste longiore; prothorace conico, antice quadrituberculato, tuberculis dense pilosis; elytris sulcato-punctatis, apicibus late angulatis, supra tuberculis parvis, singulis circa septem, dense pubescentibus obsitis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cochinchina.

Differs from the Natal species, its only congener, in the large size of the club of the antennæ, and the equal distribution of the pubescence; this to the naked eye has a cobweb-like texture and colour.

OCLADIUS BARANI. *Ö.* ovatus, niger, subnitidus, elytris maculis nonnullis (singulis circa quinque) ochraceis, e squamis piliformibus condensatis formatis; rostro utrinque rude bilineatim punctato; antennis ochraceis; prothorace fortiter, præsertim lateraliter, sulcato-foveato; elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis oblongis, distantibus, singulis setulam gerentibus; corpore infra squamositate ferruginea vestito; femoribus tibiisque fortiter sulcatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Syria.

This very distinct species of a South-African genus, which has had, hitherto, only one representative in the European fauna (including the countries bordering the Mediterranean), is named in memory of Gabriel de Baran, a most acute entomologist, and my companion in many pleasant excursions in the south of France.

ZENEUDES.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum validum, arcuatum, antice depressum; *scrobes* submedianæ, pone rostrum cito currentes. *Antennæ* breves; *scapus* crassiusculus, ab oculo distans; *funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus brevibus, secundo ampliatus, cæteris valde transversis, ultimo clavæ latitudine æquali; *clava* obsolete articulata, subovata, pubescens. *Oculi* laterales, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* amplus, apice productus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus obsoletis. *Elytra* subcylindrica, prothorace haud latiora. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* valida, mutica; *tibiæ* sulcatæ, rectæ, intus bisinuatæ; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* divergentes. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticas terminata; *mesosternum* cordiforme, antice semicirculariter excavato. *Abdomen* segmento secundo amplo.

A remarkable genus, closely resembling and, in fact, allied to the

Chilian *Empleurus dentipes*; but from the form of the mesosternum it should be placed next to the New-Zealand *Oreda*, Wh. This is another example showing that Lacordaire's subtribes do not always form natural groups. The mesosternum, however, is constructed differently from that of *Oreda*; in the latter it is projected forward, hiding the point of the rostrum in repose, while in *Zeneudes* it is sloped backwards, with a sort of wing on each side towards the coxæ and the apex of the canal, therefore, open and indefinitely limited. One of the most marked characters of the genus is that the scape only extends about halfway to the eye from the point of its insertion; another remarkable character is that the second joint of the funicle is larger than the first. The insect is one of Mr. Masters's recent discoveries, and is found on decaying bottle-trees (*Sterculia rupestris*).

ZENEUDES STERCULIÆ. *Z. oblongus*, subcylindricus, fuscus, squamis concoloribus ochraceisque maculatim sejunctim vestitus; rostro capite duplo longiore, nitidissime nigro, basi subgibboso et utrinque sulcato; antennis piceis, rarissime setulosis, clava excepta; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, pone apicem valde constricto, lateribus rotundato, disco carinato; scutello minuto; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis latis convexis, apice rotundatis; femoribus tibiisque sparse squamosis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Gayndah).

CYAMOBOLUS BICINCTUS. *C. ovalis*, niger, squamulis silaceis valde adpersus, lineis dense albido-squamosis ornatus; rostro dimidio apicali nitidissimo; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo articulo secundo quam primo quadruplo longiore; prothorace inæqualiter sat vage punctato, dorso antice versus latera lineis duabus notato; scutello rotundato; elytris substriato-punctatis, punctis profundis oblongis, interstitiis subangustis, remote punctulatis, fascia basali alteraque pone medium suturaque versus apicem dense albido-squamosis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis albidis adpersis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Malacca.

Compared with *C. Sturmii*, Boh., this species is less rugosely punctured, the striæ on the elytra nearly obsolete, and the disposition of the white lines different.

CYAMOBOLUS SUBSELLATUS. (Pl. I. fig. 12.) *C. ovalis*, niger, albo varius; rostro crassiore, basi rugoso-punctato, apice vix nitido; antennis piceis, funiculo articulo secundo quam primo triplo longiore; prothorace subampliato, inæqualiter tenuiter punctato, punctis albo-squamosis, interspatiis lævigatis; scutello dense silaceo; elytris

striato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, approximatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, squamis concoloribus adpersis, macula majuscula communi basali, fascia pone medium suturaque versus apicem dense ochraceo-squamosis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis ochraceis adpersis femoribus posticis supra linea ochracea, e squamis condensatis formata; munitis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Saylee.

The prothorax has a somewhat smooth appearance, only interrupted by the punctures.

CYAMOBOLUS DUPLICATUS. *C. ovalis*, niger, albo varius; rostro tenuiore, basi excepto, nitido; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo articulo secundo quam primo vix sesquolongiore; prothorace conico, punctis majoribus minoribusque intermixtis sat confertim impresso; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis ovalibus, approximatis, interstitiis latis, rugosis, irregulariter punctatis, pone humeros macula magna rotundata, et a medio lineis duabus, postice conjunctis, dense ochraceo-squamosis; rima pectorali magis elongata; pedibus ochraceo-squamosis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Saylee.

The greater length of the pectoral canal extending to between the intermediate coxæ must be regarded as exceptional; all the species of *Cyamobolus* have pale ochreous tarsi, and the scales are apparently more numerous under the femora, and, occasionally, also above, especially of the posterior pair. *C. Marci*, Boh., does not belong to this genus. The three species described above have longer legs, and particularly as regards the anterior pair, than either *C. Dehaanii* or *C. Sturmii*; the sexes, as Lacordaire observes, are pretty nearly alike.

CYDOSTETHUS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

Rostrum fere rectum; *scrobis* præmedianæ. *Oculi* majusculi, rotundati, antice approximati. *Elytra* basi prothoracæ haud latiora. *Femora* crassa, infra dentata; *tibiæ* subarcuatæ, squamis decumbentibus. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticas terminata; *mesosternum* fornicatum. *Cætera* ut in *Cyamobolo*.

The affinity is perhaps not so much to *Cyamobolus* as the habit and coloration would lead one to suppose. The character of the mesosternum (*en gouttière*) should place *Cyamobolus* near the *Cryptorhynchus* allies; but Lacordaire makes it an exception, and puts

it next to *Euthyrhinus*, with which *Cydostethus* appears to have more affinity. The ocular lobes leave the eyes nearly free in repose.

CYDOSTETHUS SOLUTUS. (Pl. I. fig. 11.) *C. ovalis, niger, supra squamis concoloribus albisque signatus tectus; rostro castaneo, capite duplo longiore, tenuiter, apice magis punctulato; antennis subpiceis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, secundo quam primo longiore; clava magna elongato-obovata; prothorace subtiliter granulato, in medio linea alba ornato; elytris striato-punctatis, prope suturam, præcipue dimidio basali, fortiter granulatis, margine basali, macula obliqua ante medium et postice linea maculari, aliquando maculis duabus, albis ornatis; corpore infra densissime albo-squamuloso; pedibus sparse squamosis, tarsis albo-pilosis. Long. 5 lin.*

Hab. Ceram.

CYDOSTETHUS LINEOLATUS. *C. ovalis, fuscus, squamis concoloribus, griseis irroratus, griseoque signatus tectus; rostro castaneo, punctis elongatis majusculis minus adperso; antennis subpiceis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus brevioribus; prothorace lineis tribus ornato, minus subtiliter granulato; elytris striato-punctatis, striis griseis, dimidio basali versus suturam fortiter granulato, margine basali, maculisque (vel lineis) duabus griseis ornatis; corpore infra femoribusque basi densissime albo-squamulosis; tarsis albo-pilosis. Long. 5 lin.*

Hab. Amboyna; Tondano.

The white markings in both these species are variable.

SYROTELUS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Elytra ad latera haud carinata. *Mesosternum* fornicatum. *Femora* basi attenuata, infra dente parvo armata. *Cætera* ut in *Rhynchode*.

Cyamobolus Falleni, Boh., is the type of this genus, which Lacordaire has referred to *Rhynchodes*, Wh., chiefly on account of the pointed apex of the elytra. The characters given above do not, however, in my opinion, permit their association.

CECHANIA.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum rectum, cylindricum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ. *Scapus* brevis, oculum attingens; *funiculus* elongatus, articulis ultimis transversis; *clava* majuscula, distincta. *Oculi* minus-

culi, leviter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, apice tubulatus, lobis ocularibus obsoletis. *Elytra* subcordiformia, basi prothorace haud latiora, apice acuminata. *Pedes* breves; *femora* valida, sublinearia, infra dentata; *tibiæ* breves, rectæ; *tarsi* articulo tertio late bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice cavernosa. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis. *Processus* intercoxalis latissimus.

Euthyrhinus, which this genus resembles in its habit and straight rostrum, is at once differentiated by its pectoral canal terminating before the intermediate coxæ, and the scape not nearly reaching the eyes.

CECHANIA EREMITA. *C.* sat late ovalis, nigra, fusco-maculatim albido-squamosa; capite prothoraceque sejunctim squamosis; rostro antennisque piceo-ferrugineis, funiculo articulo basali quam secundo fere duplo longiore; elytris sulcato-punctatis, sulcis inter puncta nitidis; corpore infra pedibusque ferrugineis, sejunctim albido-squamosis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Japan (Nagasaki).

ÆCHMURA.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum breviusculum, paulo arcuatum; *scrobes* medianæ. *Funiculus* brevis; *clava* valida, ovata, distincta. *Oculi* mediocres, leviter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, apice tubulatus, lobis ocularibus obsoletis. *Elytra* subcordiformia, prothorace basi haud latiora, apice acuminata. *Femora* crassa, infra canaliculata et dente mediocri instructa; *tibiæ* sulcatæ; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas anticas terminata. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis. *Processus* intercoxalis latissimus.

Another *Euthyrhinus* form, but very distinct, if only on account of its canaliculate femora. In the species here described the metasternum is a little concave and slightly ridged on each side between the intermediate and posterior coxæ. The scales are perfectly round and imbedded, as is usual in most of the allied genera, in the derm, and only very slightly separated from one another.

ÆCHMURA EMYS. *Æ.* fusca, omnino sat dense albido-squamosa; rostro capite vix longiore, basi griseo-squamoso, reliquo castaneo; antennis rufo-testaceis, funiculo articulo basali crasso, quam secundo

duplo longiore, cæteris transversis; prothorace fortiter transverso; scutello punctiformi; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis late planatis; tarsis rufo-fulvis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Singapore.

OROCHLESIS MACULOSA. *O.* elliptica, fusca, maculatim griseo-squamosa; rostro breviusculo, castaneo, tenuiter punctulato; antennis nitide ferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus; clava distincta; prothorace subconico, vage granulato, vittis tribus indistinctis notato; scutello nigro, minuto: elytris oblongo-cordatis, striato-punctatis, punctis grossis, ovalibus, interstitiis convexis; tarsis articulo tertio valde dilatato. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Salvatty.

Differs from the normal forms of *Orochlesis* in its more cordiform elytra.

ODOSYLLIS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ).

Rostrum paulo arcuatum, sat breviusculum; *scrobes* submedianæ, obliquæ. *Scapus* brevis; *funiculus* articulis ultimis transversis; *clava* ovata, pubescens. *Oculi* rotundati, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* late transversus, utrinque fortiter rotundatus, apice tubulatus, lobo scutellari producto, lobis ocularibus aut modice prominulis, aut fere obsoletis. *Scutellum* elevatum, esquamosum. *Elytra* cordiformia, basi prothorace haud latiora, apice acuminata. *Pedes* antichi majores; *femora* valida, sublinearia, infra dentata; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, compressæ, arcuatæ; *tarsi* articulo tertio late bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticas protensa, apice cavernosa. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliato. *Processus* intercoxalis modice latus.

The species of this genus have a short compact body with a broadly oval outline, and the upper surface more or less studded with minute granules, those on the interstices of the elytra irregularly arranged in from one to three rows. The ocular lobes are subject to disappear; but they are sufficiently well marked in *O. atomaria* and *O. terrena*. *Nedymora* (*antè*, vol. xi. p. 209) differs from this genus in its pectoral canal, open at the apex and passing beyond the intermediate coxæ, being thrust, as it were, into the metasternum.

ODOSYLLIS CONGESTA. (Pl. I. fig. 5.) *O. nigra*, sejunctim, elytris

maculatim griseo-squamosa; rostro modice elongato, piceo, apicem versus subtiliter punctulatō; antennis piceo-ferrugineis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus elongatis, longitudine æqualibus; clava subadnata; prothorace granulis nitidis sat sparse adperso; scutello oblongo, parte apicali subcuneiformi; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis parum convexis, granulis subbi- vel triseriatim ordinatis; femoribus magis linearibus, dente minuto instructis; tibiis posticis apice biuncinatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Tondano.

ODOSYLLIS ATOMARIA. *O. nigra*, albido-squamosa; rostro castaneo, apicem versus impunctato; antennis nitide testaceo-ferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus cæteris conjunctim duplo brevioribus, secundo primo longiore; clava adnata; prothorace granulis minutis opacis sparse adperso; scutello nigro; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis convexis, in medio granulis minutis nitidis uniseriatim ordinatis; tibiis anticis valde compressis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Singapore.

ODOSYLLIS GRANULICOLLIS. *O. nigra*, sparse griseo-squamosa; rostro castaneo, apicem versus impunctato; antennis nitide testaceo-ferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus cæteris conjunctim longitudine æqualibus, secundo primo longiore; clava distincta; prothorace confertim granulato, granulis majoribus minutisque intermixtis; scutello nigro; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis latis, vix convexis, granulis oblongis nitidis subbiseriatim ordinatis; abdomine sat dense squamoso; tibiis anticis longioribus, minus compressis; tarsis subferrugineis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Tondano.

ODOSYLLIS VITIOSA. *O. nigra*, fusco-squamosa, obscure maculatim ochraceo-varia; rostro castaneo, apicem versus tenuiter vage punctulato; antennis testaceo-ferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus cæteris conjunctim multo brevioribus; clava subadnata; prothorace granulis minutis subnitidis vage adperso, vittis tribus ochraceis obscure notato; scutello nigro; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis convexis in medio subseriatim granulatis; corpore infra femoribusque sejunctim ochraceo-squamosis; tibiis anticis parum arcuatis; tarsis subferrugineis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Waigiou; Saylee.

ODOSYLLIS TERRENA. *O. fusca*, sejunctim griseo-squamosa, prothorace squamis concoloribus vario; rostro tenuiore, piceo, sparse subtiliter punctulato; antennis nitide ferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus brevibus, cæteris sat valde transversis; clava distincta, valida, breviter ovata; prothorace granulis plurimis nitidis adperso;

elytris sulcatis, interstitiis convexis, granulis nitidis subbi- vel trise-
riatim ordinatis; femoribus dente magno armatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Menado.

ODOSYLLIS IRRORATA. *O.* nigro-fusca, sejunctim griseo-squamosa, prothorace squamis concoloribus vario; rostro piceo subtiliter punctulato; antennis nitide ferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus sat longiusculis, longitudine fere æqualibus, cæteris transversis; clava adnata, breviter ovata; prothorace granulis plurimis nitidis adsperso, disco basi utrinque squamis ochraceis magis confertis signato; scutello ovato; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis convexis, granulis oblongis nitidis uni- vel subbiseriatim ordinatis; femoribus dente mediocri armatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Saylee.

Closely resembles the last, but (*inter alia*) with a shorter rostrum, a longer funicle, and an ovate scutellum.

PELEPHICUS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum elongatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* medianæ, obliquæ. *Funiculus* articulis quatuor ultimis submoniliformibus; *clava* oblonga, subcylindrica, tomentosa. *Oculi* rotundati, subtenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, apice tubulatus, lateribus postice subito verticalis, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Scutellum* elevatum, punctiforme. *Elytra* cordiformia, basi prothorace haud latiora, apice acuminata. *Pedes* ut in *Odosyllide*. *Rima* pectoralis ad coxas intermedias protensa, apice subaperta. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliato. *Processus* intercoxalis angustus.

One of the peculiarities of this genus is the sudden deflection of the sides of the prothorax posteriorly, and in consequence presenting a sharp angle at the part, below which the side is deeply excavated, apparently for the reception of the anterior femora. In other respects it differs from *Odosyllis* in the cylindrical form of the club of the antennæ, and in the longer pectoral canal nearly open at the apex.

PELEPHICUS STIGMATICUS. *P.* fuscus, squamulis concoloribus griseisque, vage intermixtis, vestitus; capite supra oculos maculis tribus, e squamulis minoribus late grisescentibus condensatis, ornato; rostro nitide ferrugineo, tenuiter vage punctulato; antennis testaceo-ferrugineis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus; prothorace supra subplanato, apice abrupte tubulato, dorso granulis

paucis vix nitidis munito; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis latis, modice convexis; tibiis anticis intus longe ciliatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Saylee.

ENDYMIA GEMINATA. *E.* subelliptica, grisea, squamis griseis fuscisque sejunctim vestita; rostro prothorace paulo longiore, castaneo, fere impunctato; antennis pallide castaneis; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo longiore; clava funiculo paulo brevior; prothorace subconico, lobis ocularibus vix prominulis, dorso plaga variegata fusca ornato; elytris substriato-punctatis, singulis in medio plaga fusca indeterminata notatis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis, his fusco-subannulatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Batchian.

I have only the female of this species, which differs from the corresponding sex of *E. vipio* in being much broader, more convex, and the club of the antennæ decidedly shorter than the funicle.

BEROSIRIS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum attenuatum, elongatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* submedianæ, obliquæ. *Funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus subæqualibus, obconicis, quatuor vel quinque ultimis moniliformibus, in clavam quasi continuatis, sed *clava* distincta, ovata, articulata. *Oculi* grosse granulati. *Prothorax* subconicus, utrinque paulo rotundatus, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Scutellum* esquamosum, rotundatum. *Elytra* oblonga vel oblongo-ovata, prothorace paulo latiora. *Femora* clavata, infra dente magno instructa; *tibiæ* flexuosæ, squamosæ, haud sulcatæ; *tarsi* normales. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias protensa, apice aperta. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliato.

Cyamobolus Marci, Boh., belongs to this genus, which is at once differentiated from *Cyamobolus* by its clavate femora armed with a large angular tooth; and the pectoral canal nearly extending to the posterior border of the intermediate coxæ places it nearer *Nechyrus* and *Macromerus*; the former genus, however, may, on the other hand, be thought nearer *Cyamobolus* on account of its sublinear mutic femora.

BEROSIRIS PICTICOLLIS. (Pl. I. fig. 9.) *B. fuscus*, squamulis brunneo-griseis omnino dense tectus, squamis majoribus adpersus; rostro apicem versus valde remote punctulato; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus brevibus; prothorace in medio linea elevata nuda notato, disco plaga

magna læte fusca, utrinque pallide marginata, ornato, lateribus vage punctatis, basi macula fusca notatis; elytris oblongis, striato-foveolatis, interstitiis angustis, macula arcuata indistincta, communi, fuscescente, ante apicem signatis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

BEROSIRIS VIOLATUS. *B.* angustior, niger, squamulis griseis dense tectus setulisque interjectis; rostro multo tenuiore, apice vage tenuiter punctulato; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus fere æqualibus, tertio quartoque ovalibus; prothorace haud carinato, dorso in medio fusco et crebre fortiter punctato; elytris oblongis, substriato-foveatis, singulis parum pone medium macula fusca notatis; corpore infra pedibusque subalbido-squamosis, tibiis basin versus annulo fusco variegatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Java.

BEROSIRIS CRIBRATUS. *B.* minus elongatus, niger, squamulis maculatim griseis dense tectus; rostro tenuato, obsolete punctato; funiculo ut in præcedente; prothorace in medio carinato, crebre fortiter punctato; elytris profunde fortiter seriatim punctatis, maculis nonnullis albis ornatis; abdomine segmento basali fortiter punctato; femoribus tibiisque fusco subannulatis; tibiis posticis elongatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

BEROSIRIS HEPATICUS. *B.* niger, squamulis rufo-brunneis dense tectus; rostro minus tenuato, subtiliter punctulato; funiculo longiusculo, articulo secundo quam primo longiore, tertio quartoque subobconicis; clava sat majuscula; prothorace vage punctato, in medio carinulato; elytris oblongis, basi paulo depressis, lateribus subparallelis, vix striatis, punctis inconspicuis seriatim impressis, singulis plaga magna oblonga ad medium extensa ornatis; abdomine fortiter subvage punctato; pedibus concoloribus. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Tondano.

The preapical callus is strongly marked in this species.

BEROSIRIS DEVOTUS. *B.* ovalis, niger, squamulis albidis, supra fuscescenti varius, omnino dense tectus; rostro tenuato, tenuiter punctulato; funiculo articulo secundo pyriformi et quam primo longiore, tertio ovali; prothorace vage fortiter punctato, haud carinato; elytris oblongo-cordatis, substriato-punctatis, interstitiis latiusculis; abdomine vage sat fortiter punctato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Goram.

LOBOTRACHELUS STIGMA. *L.* breviter ellipticus, niger, nitidus, supra fere esquamosus, infra lateribusque prothoracis dense niveo-squamosis; rostro prothorace vix brevior, ferrugineo, niveo-squamoso; antennis

fulvis, clava breviter ovata, quam funiculo multo latiore; prothorace transverso, subconico, lobo scutellari squamis elongatis niveis dense tecto; elytris sulcato-punctatis, subtiliter sparsim albo-pilosis, postice et pone scutellum magis condensatis; femoribus infra dente acuto munitis; tarsis subflavis. Long. 1 lin.

Hab. Australia (Gayndah).

This species is interesting as the only representative at present known in Australia (and the discovery of which we owe to Mr. Masters) of what is evidently a numerous group in the Malay archipelago.

LOBOTRACHELUS PLAGIATUS. *L.* breviter ellipticus, niger, subnitidus, squamis elongatis niveis vestitus, supra plagis nudis notatus; rostro niveo-squamoso; antennis fulvis, clava oblonga, angusta; prothorace transverso, subconico, lobo scutellari triangulariter producto, in medio plaga magna denudata obsito; elytris sulcato-punctatis, pone humeros plaga magna rotundata, alteraque communi ad apicem notatis; corpore infra sat dense niveo-squamoso; femoribus minus squamosis, intermediis infra dente fere obsoleto; tarsis subflavis. Long. 1 lin.

Hab. Flores.

LOBOTRACHELUS LINTEUS. *L.* ellipticus, niger, squamis piliformibus albis sat sparse vestitus, supra plagis esquamosis notatus; rostro niveo-squamoso; antennis fulvis, clava ovali; prothorace modice transverso, basi in medio plaga magna denudata obsito, lobo scutellari acuto; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis squamis biserialim ordinatis, pone humeros plaga magna subtransversa alteraque præ-apicali ad latera notatis; corpore infra magis dense squamoso; pedibus fuscis, vel ferrugineis; femoribus anticis dente cariniformi, intermediis et posticis dente acuto, instructis; tarsis subflavis. Long. 1 lin.

Hab. Macassar.

Remarkable for the cariniform tooth of the anterior femora. The scales are more scattered than in the last, and completely piliform.

LOBOTRACHELUS ALBIROSTRIS. *L.* subellipticus, fuscus, supra pedibusque squamis piliformibus albis sat sparse vestitus; antennis fulvis, tenuioribus, clava ovata acuminata; prothorace modice transverso, lobo scutellari obtuso, lateribus infra dense squamoso; elytris magis elongatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis squamis biserialim ordinatis; corpore infra sat sparse squamoso; femoribus omnibus dente parvo instructis. Long. 1 lin.

Hab. Macassar.

There is a remarkable rounded hollow occupying a large part

of the last abdominal segment in my specimen, which may perhaps be sexual; there is also a slightly elevated longitudinal line on the metasternum.

BREPPIOPE.

(Isorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum subtenuatum, apicem versus latius; *scrobes* submedianæ.

Oculi subovati, antice supra paulo approximati, fortiter granulati. *Scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo crassiore, cæteris a secundo gradatim latioribus; *clava* ovata, distincta. *Prothorax* transversus, conicus, basi bisinuatus. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* obovata, basi prothorace parum latiora, humeris obsoletis. *Rima* pectoralis intercoxas intermedias terminata, apice paulo cavernosa. *Femora* sublinearia, infra canaliculata et dente minuto instructa; *tibiæ* compressæ, arcuatæ; *tarsi* normales. *Abdomen* segmento secundo quam tertio manifeste longiore, segmentis intermediis ad latera haud arcuatis.

The second abdominal segment is intermediate in length between the two extreme forms in the species serving as the type of of this genus; here, therefore, it is probably only a transitional or specific character. The affinities of the genus are not very obvious; and it is possible a better place may be found for it.

BREPPIOPE CASTANEA. *B. rufo-* vel aliquando fusco-castanea, nitida; rostro prothorace paulo longiore; funiculo articulis quinque ultimis valde transversis; oculis nigris; prothorace subreticulatim punctato; elytris ante medium latioribus, sulcatis, sulcis indistincte lineatim punctatis, interstitiis planatis, uniseriatim subtilissime punctulatis, singulis in medio squamulis oblongis niveis condensatis maculatis; corpore infra sparse punctulato, segmentis tertio quartoque abdominis punctis majusculis in serie unica transversim dispositis; femoribus punctatis, punctis singulis squamulis albis repletis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Sula; Ceram.

METETRA.

(Isorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum parum incrassatum, apicem versus sensim latius. *Rima* pectoralis lata, profunda, postice in mesosterno bene limitata.

Tarsi lobis articuli tertii haud divergentibus. *Cætera* ut in *Lobotrachelo*.

In the species described below the legs are shorter and the prothorax proportionally larger than in *Lobotrachelus*, with which genus, however, it agrees in the remarkable character of having the medi-basal portion of the prothorax prolonged so as to cover the scutellum.

METETRA SUTURALIS. *M.* elliptica, nigra, nitida, sutura lineaque laterali elytrorum niveo-squamosis; rostro toto capiteque inter oculos carinatis, illo piceo, sat confertim oblongo-punctato; antennis fulvis; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo paulo longiore, cæteris brevibus, gradatim incrassatis; prothorace longiore quam latiore, modice confertim punctato; elytris fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis setulis albis minutis sparse vestitis; corpore infra niveo-squamoso; pedibus piceis; femoribus dente modice elongato instructis; tarsis fulvis, articulis tribus basalibus conjunctim elongato-triangularibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Waigiou.

TELEPHAË STRIGILATA. *T.* ovalis, rufo-fusca, pilis albis vel ochraceis sparse vestita; antennis subtestaceis; oculis minoribus; prothorace modice transverso, crebre punctato, callo laterali magis limitato; elytris utrinque mediocriter rotundatis, sulcato-punctatis, basi, pone medium apiceque pilis albis longiusculis obsitis, fascias tres indeterminatas formantibus; abdomine segmento secundo valde ampliato. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian; Sarawak.

The genus *Telephaë* (*antè*, vol. x. p. 487) must, I think, be placed with the *Isorhynchinæ*. Lacordaire says that "the only absolute character" which separates that group from the *Zygopinæ* is found in their "perfectly cylindrical rostrum." I confess, however, failing in most cases to appreciate this subtle distinction; as a rule, perhaps, the rostrum of the *Zygopinæ* is more subulate, and the eyes occupy a greater portion of the head, at least in the more typical species. One of the best characters seems to be that the eyes are uncovered in repose. They have each a seven-jointed funicle and a small scutellum, in two genera covered by an extension of the prothorax. As a rule, the species are either naked or partially covered with loosely set narrow or hair-like scales, more or less assuming the form of pubescence. All the members of the *Isorhynchinæ* here described (and there are a few more) are, except one, due to Mr. Wallace's researches;

the exception is the only instance of the occurrence of this group in Australia. *Telephaë* itself might be taken for one of the *Prionomerinæ*; but it may be at once distinguished, *inter alia*, by the anterior coxæ not being contiguous. The species described above differs from *T. laticollis* in its oval outline, the lateral callus on the prothorax tuberculiform, the prothorax itself considerably less transverse, &c.; the hairs on the elytra are confined to the interstices as in the other species, and give the parts they cover a stripy appearance.

TELEPHAË CONCRETA. *T. ovalis, nigra, sparse maculatim niveo-pilosa; rostro prothorace paulo brevior, basi sat rude punctato; antennis subtestaceis; oculis ampliatis; prothorace subtransverso, crebre punctato, callo laterali producto et niveo-piloso; elytris convexiusculis, sulcato-punctatis, macula communi pone scutellum, tribus alteris apicem versus sitis, niveo-pilosis; femoribus anticis majoribus; tibiis anticis brevibus; tarsis piceo-testaceis. Long. 1½ lin.*

Hab. Batchian.

TELEPHAË LUCTUOSA. *T. late ovalis, nigra, elytris sparse maculatim niveo-squamosis; rostro prothorace paulo brevior, basi sat rude punctato; antennis piceo-testaceis; oculis modice ampliatis; prothorace modice transverso, crebre punctato, callo laterali obsolete; elytris in medio paulo depressis, vel fere excavatis, sulcato-punctatis, basi maculis quatuor ornatis, scil. una utrinque humerali, et duabus suturalibus communibus, quarum una media, altera apicali, obsitis; femoribus anticis minus ampliatis; tibiis anticis magis elongatis, tarsis piceo-testaceis. Long. 2 lin.*

Hab. Batchian; Gilolo; Sarawak.

TELEPHAË DENTICOLLIS. *T. late ovalis, nigra, sparse maculatim niveo-squamosa; rostro prothorace paulo brevior; antennis fuscis; prothorace subtransverso, crebre punctato, utrinque dente mammilliformi, pilis niveis tecto, instructo; scutello niveo; elytris sulcato-punctatis, basi, interstitio septimo in medio, vittaque suturali ad apicem niveo-squamosis; femoribus anticis magis ampliatis, dente magno armatis; tibiis sat elongatis; tarsis fulvo-piceis. Long. 2 lin.*

Hab. Dorey; Sarawak.

TELEPHAË METATA. *T. ovalis, nigra, maculatim niveo-squamosa, scil. macula utrinque basi prothoracis, elytris maculis octo, quarum duabus communibus suturalibus, una basali, altera media, et tribus singulo elytro; prothorace confertim tenuiter punctulato; elytris leviter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis sparse albido-pilosis;*

corpore infra nigro, metasterno utrinque niveo-maculato ; tarsis fulvis.
Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

TELEPHAË REPETITA. *T. ovalis*, nigra, sparse griseo-squamulosa, rostro, pedibus antennisque rufo-castaneis, illo prothorace brevior, nitido, basi solum subtiliter punctulato ; prothorace subtransverso, lateribus rotundato, haud calloso ; elytris modice convexis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, basi, parum pone medium, apiceque squamulis sat dense obsitis fascias tres bene determinatas formantibus ; tibiis anticis brevibus, valde arcuatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

The underparts are in a fresh state probably covered with round silvery scales ; there are indications of this in other species.

TELEPHAË SELLIGËRA. *T. ovalis*, fusca, supra sat rude squamulosa ; capite nudo, crebre tenuiter punctulato ; rostro prothorace brevior ; antennis testaceis ; oculis majusculis, fere contiguis ; prothorace subtransverso, lateribus rotundato, haud calloso ; elytris supra depressis, sulcato-punctatis, dorso plaga magna medio, apice lateribusque griseis ; pedibus piceis ; tibiis tarsisque pallidioribus ; tibiis anticis longiusculis. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

OTHIPPIA.

(Isorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum mediocre, apicem versus latius, basi longitudinaliter angulatum. *Antennæ* submedianæ ; *funiculo* articulo basali incrassato, cæteris tenuatis, gradatim crassioribus ; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* magni, ovati vel rotundati, antice approximantes. *Prothorax* transversus, subconicus, lobo scutellari paulo producto. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* cordiformia, basi prothorace haud latiora, pygidium obtegentia. *Pedes* mediocres ; *femora* modice elongata, valida, sublinearia, infra dente tenuato instructa ; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, rectæ, calcaratæ ; *tarsi* articulo primo oblongo-triangulari, secundo brevi, tertio lato, bilobo, ultimo minusculo ; *unguiculis* parvis. *Rima* pectoralis mesosterno terminata. *Abdomen* segmento secundo breviusculo.

In the first three species described below the eyes are narrowed beneath, and the end of the pectoral canal is distinctly marked by a raised semicircular margin. Patches of snow-white scales on the upper margin of the hind femora occur in most of the species of this genus.

OTHIPPIA DISTIGMA. *O. nigra*, subnitida, tenuiter pilosa, prothorace utrinque macula magna basali, apiceque elytrorum rufo-ochraceis; rostro picco-fusco, carinulato, apicem versus manifeste latiore; antennis fulvis; funiculo articulo basali longiore, crasso, reliquis breviusculis, longitudine subæqualibus et gradatim crassioribus; prothorace impunctato, in medio parcius piloso; elytris late sulcatis, interstitiis planatis; corpore infra fusco; abdomine segmentis tribus intermediis longitudine fere æqualibus; pedibus parce pilosis; tarsis fulvis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

The appressed hairs in this species are only seen under a very strong lens, and they appear whitish and silky against the light.

OTHIPPIA JUBATA. *O. fusca*, pilis ochraceis sejunctim vestita; capite rostroque picco-testaceis, hoc carinulato et apicem versus paulo latiore; antennis fulvis; funiculo articulis secundo tertioque conjunctim primo longioribus; clava breviter ovata; prothorace dimidio basali in medio alte fasciculato-cristato; scutello conspicuo; elytris late sulcatis, interstitiis planatis, sutura ante medium dense fasciculatis; corpore infra castaneo-fusco, verisimiliter niveo-squamoso; abdomine segmento secundo fere obtecto; pedibus rufo-testaceis, parce albido-squamosis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

I have only one example of this very distinct species, which, when fresh, is probably rather closely covered above with coarse ochraceous hairs.

OTHIPPIA PROLETARIA. *O. breviter elliptica*, nigra, squamositate subgrisea, squamis interjectis, vestita; rostro ferrugineo, vel nigro, modice arcuato; antennis fulvis; funiculo articulo primo secundo longiore, cæteris breviusculis, clava breviter ovata; prothorace transverso, medio supra scutellum subcristato, lobo scutellari rotundato; elytris sulcatis, basi circa scutellum paulo depressis; corpore infra sat dense albido-squamoso; femoribus intermediis et posticis fere obsolete dentatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

This species is covered with a somewhat deciduous greyish sort of squamosity like some saccharine exudation.

OTHIPPIA FUNEBRIS. *O. nigra*, nitida, subnuda; rostro basi quinquesulcato; antennis fulvis; funiculo articulis tribus basalibus longitudine fere æqualibus; prothorace transverso, crebre punctato, pone apicem fortiter constricto; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis subtilissime pilosis, in medio sat valde convexus, regione scutellari depressis,

macula basali circa scutellum lineaque suturali pone medium albobilosus; corpore infra albo-squamoso. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Ceram.

OTHIPPIA PODAGRICA. *O.* fusca, opaca, subnuda, prothorace nitide nigro; rostro castaneo, basi longitudinaliter angulato; antennis fulvis, funiculo tenuiore, articulo secundo quam primo longiore; prothorace minus transverso, sparse punctulato, haud constricto; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis tenuiter pilosis, in medio convexis, singulis maculis parvis tribus niveo-pilosis ornatis, scil. una basali prope scutellum, una ad latera fere in medio, tertiaque apicali; corpore infra albo-squamoso; tarsis posticis articulo primo elongato-ampliato. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Mysol.

This and the preceding species are much alike in appearance, but are strongly contrasted in nearly all the characters here given. The form of the basal joint of the posterior tarsi is probably dependent on sex.

EGIONA.

(Isorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum basi rotundatum. *Antennæ* articulo basali funiculi haud incrassato, secundo longiusculo, vix tenuiore. *Pygidium* liberum. *Cæteris* fere ut in *Othippia*, sed femoribus minus elongatis.

In many respects this genus is allied to the preceding; but the three characters here given will not allow of their being conjoined. The eyes in the species described below have extremely minute facets. The dark bands seen in the figure are the uncovered portions of the derm.

EGIONA LÆTA. (Pl. III. fig. 2.) *E.* rufo-castanea, variegatim albido-squamosa; rostro subvalido, sat confertim punctulato, leviter piloso; antennis testaceis; clava parva, oblique articulata; prothorace crebre punctato, supra squamis piliformibus sparse vestito, ad latera magis squamoso; scutello parvo; elytris profunde sulcatis, regione scutellari fasciisque duabus magnis—una mediana, altera apicali—a squamis condensatis formatis, notatis, apicibus valde rotundatis; corpore infra fusco; pedibus sparse pilosis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Macassar.

PSENICLEA.

(Isorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum validum, a basi ad apicem gradatim latius; *scrobes* præmedianæ. *Oculi* rotundati, antice approximati, tenuiter granu-

lati. *Scapus* oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* articulo primo ampliatus, cæteris gradatim brevioribus et crassioribus; *clava* ovata distincta. *Prothorax* parvus, transversus, basi parum rotundatus. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* trigonata, convexa, prothorace basi multo latiora. *Pectus* brevissimum. *Coxæ* anticæ parum separatæ, intermediæ distantes. *Femora* modice elongata, incrassata, haud canaliculata, infra dente valido instructa; *tibiæ* subrectæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi* articulo ultimo elongato. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis gradatim paulo brevioribus, ad latera arcuatis.

The shortness of the pectus brings the rostrum in repose directly against the anterior coxæ, and not to pass between them, as in some other genera of this group, owing to their contiguity, or nearly so. The eyes are almost frontal. The affinities of the genus are not very evident.

PSENICLEA PUELLARIS. *P.* tota nitide fulva, mandibulis nigris exceptis, esquamosa; rostro prothorace haud longiore; antennis pallidioribus; prothorace utrinque vix rotundato, basi latiore, sparse punctato; elytris basi prothorace sesquolongiore, valde convexis, leviter sulcatis, sulcis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis parum convexis; metasterno antice processuque intercoxali fortiter sparse punctatis, reliquis impunctatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Dorey.

PANIGENA.

(Isorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum subtenuatum (vel paulo incrassatum, arcuatum, apicem versus parum dilatatum; *scrobes* submedianæ. *Oculi* mediores, rotundati, antice approximati, fortiter granulati. *Scapus* gracilis; *funiculus* articulo primo ampliatus, secundo longiusculo, cæteris obconicis; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* conicus, basi ampliatus, bisinuatus. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* cordata, prothorace multo latiora, humeris obliqua. *Pectus* canaliculatum. *Coxæ* anticæ basi approximatae. *Femora* sublinearia, infra dentata; *tibiæ* subsulcatae, flexuosæ, vel intermediæ rectæ, apice calcaratæ. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis. *Corpus* convexum, subrhomboideum, lævigatum.

The pectoral canal is limited behind by the anterior coxæ, and is therefore incapable of receiving the rostrum. The eyes are of moderate size, rounded, and placed just above the base of the

rostrum, leaving a tolerably broad front to the head above them ; they are nearly contiguous in the first two species, less so in *P. cyanoptera*, and still further apart in *P. pedestris*.

PANIGENA CHALYBEA. *P. nitidissima*, cyaneo-iridescens ; capite rostroque nigris, illo subtiliter vage, hoc basi sat rude punctatis, et prothorace paulo longiore ; oculis supra subcontiguus ; antennis fulvis ; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo manifeste longiore ; prothorace impunctato ; scutello subquadrato, nigro ; elytris circa scutellum paulo elevatis, seriatim fortiter remote punctatis, interstitiis latis ; corpore infra nigro ; pedibus piceis, squamulis piliformibus albis sparse vestitis ; tarsis piceo-fulvis. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

PANIGENA VIOLACEA. *P. nitide violacea*, capite rostroque nigris, illo subtilissime punctulato, hoc prothorace paulo longiore, apice vix latiore ; antennis fulvis ; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo longiore ; clava valida, ovata ; oculis supra contiguus ; prothorace impunctato ; scutello nitide nigro, rotundato ; elytris seriatim sat fortiter remote punctatis ; corpore infra nigro ; pedibus nigro-piceis ; tarsis piceo-fulvis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

The eyes are absolutely in contact in this species ; it has also a narrower antennal club, and is not so broad and massive as the preceding.

PANIGENA CYANOPTERA. *P. nitide nigra*, elytris cyaneis ; rostro prothorace parum longiore, cylindrico, apice vix latiore ; antennis fulvo-testaceis ; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus ; clava elongato-ovata ; oculis haud contiguus ; prothorace magis transverso, impunctato ; scutello scutiformi ; elytris sat tenuiter seriatim remote punctatis ; corpore infra pedibusque piceis ; tarsis subfulvis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Saylee.

There is an interval between the eyes equal to about a quarter part the diameter of one of them. In this and the last species the rostrum is nearly cylindrical, only a little flattened, without being dilated, at the apex.

PANIGENA PEDESTRIS. *P. nitide cyanea* ; capite castaneo, disperse punctato ; rostro valido, prothorace brevior, rufo-piceo ; antennis fulvis ; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo longiore ; clava pallida, ovato-acuminata ; oculis haud contiguus ; prothoracæ subtilissime sparsim punctulato ; scutello nigro ; elytris seriatim tenuiter remote punctatis ; corpore infra nigro ; metasterno late excavato ; pedibus rufo-piceis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Mysol.

This species has a much more robust rostrum than either of the preceding. A variety, probably from Salwatty, has a sensibly finer punctuation of the elytra.

ÆBRIUS.

(Isorhynchinae.)

Caput parvum; *rostrum* modice tenuatum, apicem versus dilatatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ. *Oculi* mediocres, rotundati, prominuli, antice modice approximati, fortiter granulati. *Scapus* elongatus, oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* articulo primo ampliatus, secundo longiusculo, cæteris breviter obconicis; *clava* ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, subconicus, basi subbisinuatus. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* cordiformia, prothorace multo latiora. *Pectus* breviusculum, haud canaliculatum. *Coxæ* anticæ approximatae. *Femora* modice incrassata, infra canaliculata et dentata; *tibiæ* anticæ rectæ, posticæ et intermediæ arcuatae, apice haud calcaratae; *tarsi* normales. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis, intermediis ad latera arcuatis. *Processus* intercoxalis latissimus.

This genus differs, *inter alia*, from *Panigena* in not having the tibiæ spurred. In the species described below the eyes have remarkably large facets, and the scrobes commence much nearer the apex of the rostrum than is usually the case. The dense patches of snowy scales on the upper margin of the femora are met with also in *Thyestetha*, *Telaugia*, *Idotasia*, and other genera of the Zygopinae, as well as in *Othippia* (*ante*, p. 49).

ÆBRIUS LUTEICORNIS. (Pl. III. fig. 3.) *O.* piceo-niger, nitidus; rostro prothorace plus sesquolongiore, basi striato, apice lævigato; antennis luteis, clava infuscata; prothorace apice angusto, basi valde dilatato, utrinque paulo rotundato, fortiter punctato; elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis majusculis, linearibus, interstitiis planatis, impunctatis; corpore infra nitide fusco; metasterno late excavato, et segmentis duobus basalibus abdominis fortiter punctatis; femoribus intermediis et posticis infra, præsertim posticis, dente majusculo instructis, margine superiore dense niveo-squamoso. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Mysol; Waigiou.

LISSOGLENA.

(Isorhynchinae.)

A *Panigena* differt *rima* pectorali inter coxas anticæ continuata et articulo primo *funiculi* majusculo, quam secundo duplo longiore.

The pectoral canal in this genus is continued between the anterior coxæ, the opposite surfaces of these being exposed and forming in part the sides of the canal.

LISSOGLENA PICIPENNIS. *L. subrhombica*; capite prothoraceque rufo-castaneis, elytris piceis; rostro longitudine prothoracis, parum arcuato, apice haud latiore, capite impunctato; antennis rufo-castaneis, clava elongato-ovata, nigricante; oculis contiguis; prothorace subtilissime punctulato; scutello piceo; elytris cordiformibus, seriatim tenuiter remote punctulatis; corpore infra subcastaneo; abdomine segmento primo fortiter punctato, reliquis lævigatis; femoribus tibiisque fusco-piceis; tarsis fulvis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Sumatra.

The subjoined table of the Isorhynchinae will show the diagnostic characters of the genera I have here proposed.

Intermediate segments of the abdomen nearly equal in length.

Pectoral canal not passing behind the anterior coxæ.

Pectus elongate *Lobotrachelus*, Schön.

Pectus very short *Pseniclea*, n. g.

Pectoral canal prolonged to the mesosternum.

Penultimate joint of the tarsi with divaricate lobes.

Rhadinocerus, Schön.

Penultimate joint of the tarsi with approximate lobes.

Scutellar lobe of the prothorax covering the scutellum.

Metetra, n. g.

Scutellar lobe of the prothorax not covering the scutellum.

Basal joint of the funicle incrassate.

Othippia, n. g.

Basal joint of the funicle slender. *Egiona*, n. g.

Second abdominal segment as long or nearly as long as the two next together.

Anterior femora very large *Telephaë*, Pasc.

Anterior femora of the normal size.

Pectus canaliculate.

Pectoral canal passing behind the anterior coxæ.

Body oblong, pubescent *Conophorus*, Schön.

Body rhomboid or elliptic, naked.

Eyes contiguous *Lissoqlena*, n. g.

Eyes not contiguous *Brephiope*, n. g.

Pectoral canal limited by the anterior coxæ.

Femora toothed.

Body oblong, pubescent	<i>Elattocerus</i> , Schön.
Body trapezoid, naked	<i>Panigena</i> , n. g.
Femora not toothed	<i>Isorhynchus</i> , Schön.
Pectus not canaliculate	<i>Æbrivus</i> , n. g.

PSEUDOCHOLUS LATICOLLIS. *P.* (σ) obovatus, nitidissime niger, elytris saturate metallico-viridibus; rostro dimidio basali rude, reliquo gradatim minus punctato; antennis nitide ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo parum brevior; prothorace valde ampliato, sat remote tenuiter punctulato; elytris lineatim sulcato-punctatis, sulcis basi rugoso-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, subtiliter remote punctulatis; corpore infra sat tenuiter punctato; pedibus elongatis; tarsis anticis articulis duobus basalibus longe pilosis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ceram.

The genus *Pseudocholus* was founded by Lacordaire on an imperfect specimen from New Guinea. Mr. Wallace found several species in the Malayan islands, some of which are here described. The antennæ, which were wanting in Lacordaire's type, are slender, the scape scarcely attaining the eye, the first joint of the funicle not enlarged, and the club tomentose and four-jointed. The males have apparently longer or broader tarsi, fringed with long hairs.

PSEUDOCHOLUS BASALIS. *P.* (σ) obovatus, niger, nitidus, elytris æneis; rostro sat sparse tenuiter punctulato, punctis apicem versus magis aspersis; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo sesquolongiore; prothorace tenuiter sparse punctulato; elytris lineatim sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, impunctatis, basi versus scutellum albo-squamosis; corpore infra tenuiter punctato, punctis singulis squama alba instructis; tarsis anticis articulo primo elongato. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Gilolo; Morty.

PSEUDOCHOLUS ORICHALCEUS. *P.* subellipticus, orichalceus; rostro sat confertim, basi fortiter punctato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus elongatis, longitudine æquali, reliquis conjunctim haud longioribus; prothorace longiore, sat confertim tenuiter punctato; elytris lineatim sulcato-punctatis, sulcis basi latioribus, rugosis, interstitiis planatis subtilissime remote punctatis; corpore infra sat confertim tenuiter punctato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Bouru.

PSEUDOCHOLUS CINCTUS. *P.* rhomboideus, æneo-niger, parum nitidus; prothorace elytrisque vitta laterali stramineo-squamosa ornatis; rostro prothorace vix latiore, antennis ferrugineis; prothorace in

medio leviter, ad latera fortiter punctato, punctis singulis squama minuta straminea munitis, disco utrinque longitudinaliter excavato, squamis stramineis sat dense obsito; elytris lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis punctulatis; corpore infra fusco-castaneo, subtiliter punctulato; femoribus tibiisque punctis numerosis singulis squama elongata vel filiformi munitis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Saylee (New Guinea).

This species will hardly fail to recall the Brazilian *Cholus albicinctus*, Germ. It will be recollected that Lacordaire was struck with the resemblance of the only species he knew to the members generally of that New-World tropical genus.

METANTHIA.

(Baridinæ.)

Rostrum robustum, arcuatum, basi gibbosulum, apice depressum, vix dilatatum; *scrobes* submedianæ. *Oculi* ovales, tenuiter granulati. *Antennæ* validæ; *scapus* breviusculus; *funiculus* articulo primo ampliato, cæteris cum clava continuatis. *Prothorax* conicus, lobo scutellari paulo producto, lobis ocularibus haud prominulis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* elongato-trigonata. *Pectus* haud ampliatum, canaliculatum. *Coxæ* anticæ manifeste separatae. *Femora* sublinearia, mutica, infra canaliculata; *tibiæ* rectæ, apice calcaratæ. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis, connatis. *Corpus* anguste sub-rhomboidium, in *M. nitidula* ellipticum.

From *Ipsichora* this genus differs in its approximate coxæ, less marked, however, in *M. nitidula*, thick rostrum, raised at its base, and short stout scape, not nearly attaining the eye. *M. nitidula* has shorter and more cordate elytra than the first three species.

METANTHIA PYRITOSA. (Pl. III. fig. 4.) *M. splendide* aureo-
viridis, igneo micans, scutello, femoribus tibiisque vel læte azureis vel
aureo-viridibus, tarsis nigris; rostro sparse subtiliter punctato; antennis
ferrugineis; prothorace sparse punctato; elytris seriatim punctatis,
interstitiis subtiliter punctulatis; corpore infra inæqualiter punctato.
Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Dorey; Saylee.

METANTHIA EBENINA. *M. omnino* atra, nitida, antennis fuscis
capite nitidissimo, impunctato; prothorace subtilissime sparse
punctato; elytris seriatim punctatis, serie prima basi punctis majori-
bus, apicem versus gradatim minoribus, seriebus reliquis subtiliter

punctatis, interstitiis fere impunctatis; segmento ultimo abdominis bifoveato. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

METANTHIA CYANEA. *M.* supra saturate cyanea, subtus nigra, omnino nitida; rostro subtiliter punctato; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace subtilissime punctato; elytris tenuiter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis impunctatis; tibiis tarsisque castaneis, articulo ultimo tarsorum piceo. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Waigiou.

METANTHIA NITIDULA. *M.* elliptica, atra, nitida, supra minus convexa, impunctata; rostro prothorace haud longiore, subtiliter vage punctulato; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace antice sat subito constricto, lateraliter gradatim leviter latiore; elytris oblongo-cordiformibus, obsolete striatis, basi excepta; corpore infra rarissime subtiliter punctulato; femoribus punctis oblongis majusculis impressis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

IPSICHOA.

(Baridinæ.)

Rostrum elongatum, subulatum, basi haud gibbosulum, apice vix dilatatum; *scrobes* submedianæ. *Oculi* ovati, tenuiter granulati. *Scapus* gracilis, oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* articulo basali ampliato, cæteris gradatim crassioribus, in clavam continuatis. *Prothorax* transversus, antice tubulatus, basi bisinuatus. *Elytra* prothorace vix latiora, oblongo-cordiformia. *Pectus* ampliatum. *Coxæ* anticæ valde remotæ. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* subelongata, modice incrassata, infra canaliculata et dente minuto instructa; *tibiæ* rectæ, apice calcaratæ. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

With the rostrum of *Pseudocholus* this genus differs in its shorter legs, and the femora stouter and canaliculate beneath; the species, instead of the bronze or dark olive of that genus, are of a rich blue, but varied, even individually to some extent, by violet or copper reflections. The males appear to have the anterior tarsi larger and fimbriated as in *Pseudocholus*.

IPSICHOA CUPIDO. *I.* subelliptica, ubique nitidissima, supra cærulea, prothorace violaceo vel purpureo; rostro prothorace fere sesquilongiore, obsolete punctato, nigro, basi capiteque chalybeatis; antennis fusco-castaneis; prothorace utrinque modice ampliato, pone apicem in certa luce quasi sulcato, subtilissime vage punctato; elytris fere

obsolete striatis, striis subtilissime punctulatis, interstitiis punctulis minutis adspersis; corpore infra metallico-viridi; pedibus plus minusve chalybeatis; tarsis nigris. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ceram.

IPSICHORA CŒLESTIS. *I.* subelliptica, ubique nitidissima, supra pedibusque cæruleis; rostro prothorace sesquilongiore, subtiliter punctulato, aliquando basi excepta nigro; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace ut in præcedente, sed paulo magis punctulato; elytris fere obsolete striatis, leviter sed manifeste punctulatis, interstitiis impunctatis; corpore infra metallico-viridi, sparse albo-setuloso; tarsis nigris. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Dorey; Saylee.

Very like the preceding, but there is a manifest difference in the punctuation.

IPSICHORA PULCHELLA. *I.* elliptica, nitidissima, cærulea, prothorace splendide aureo-cupreo; rostro minus elongato, nigro, basi capiteque metallico-viridibus; antennis nigris; scapo breviusculo; prothorace utrinque minus ampliato, pone apicem quasi sulcato, tenuiter vage punctulato; scutello nigro; elytris fere obsolete striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis punctulis minutissimis adspersis; corpore infra splendide metallico-viridi; pedibus chalybeatis; tarsis nigris. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Salwatty (New Guinea).

IPSICHORA FEMORATA. *I.* subelliptica, cærulea, rostro pedibusque, femoribus exceptis, chalybeatis; rostro minus elongato, basi paulo curvato; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace subtransverso, sat vage punctato, apice haud sulcato; elytris lineatim striato-punctatis, punctis modice approximatis, interstitiis subtiliter remote punctulatis; femoribus magis incrassatis, rufis, basi apiceque chalybeatis exceptis; tarsis nigris. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Aru.

MYCTIDES.

(Baridinæ.)

Rostrum paulo arcuatum, apice haud dilatatum, prothorace duplo longius; *scrobes* antemedianæ. *Scapus* ab oculo remotus; *funiculus* articulo primo elongato, a secundo in clavam continuatus. *Oculi* ovales, magni, tenuiter granulati, prothorace contigui. *Prothorax* conicus, apice angustus, parum productus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* subconvexa, cordiformia, basi prothorace vix latiora, humeris rotundata. *Pygidium* parvum. *Femora* vix incrassata, infra dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* rectæ,

sulcatæ. *Pectus* ampliatus, convexum. *Coxæ* anticæ distantes. *Prosternum* postice latum, truncatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis, connatis. *Corpus* rhomboideum.

The Baridinae with the sterna forming a continuous level, for which Lacordaire forms his "sous-tribu Madarides"* , appear to be rather abundant in the Malasian islands, *Pseudocholus* being especially well represented. I have here only worked out a few genera, leaving several species undescribed, which I do not think it desirable to publish on the strength of my present materials, so uncertain are the limits to be placed to their generic and specific characters. Thus one of these doubtful forms has a canaliculate pectus, which, according to Lacordaire, would take it out of the "Lyteriides," to which, however, it obviously belongs, and among which I have placed those now described; at the same time I think it probable that such a character is here only of specific value. *Lyterius* itself is unknown to me, except as illustrated by *Baris complanatus* (Dej. Cat.), which, however, disagrees with the genus, as defined by Schönherr, in the scape not attaining the eye, an important character; Lacordaire only knew the American species *melas*, as *instabilis* does not, he says, belong even to the subfamily. I have another species from Fiji. As yet only three or four species of the genus *Baris* out of the whole subfamily are known from Australia.

MYCTIDES BARBATUS. *M. niger*, nitidus; rostro fusco, sparse punctulato, (♂) infra, basi excepto, ferrugineo-barbato; antennis piceo-fuscis; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo duplo longiore; prothorace punctis parvis raris distinctis impresso; scutello subrotundato; elytris prothorace sesquilongioribus, pone humeros paulo incurvatis, lineato-impressis, lineis, basi versus scutellum excepta, punctatis, interstitiis planatis, subtiliter sparse punctulatis; corpore infra pedibusque punctis argenteo-squamigeris adpersis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

CYNETHIA.

(Baridinae.)

Rostrum elongatum, basi sulcatum et incrassatum, apice dilatatum; *scrobes* postmedianæ. *Scapus* ab oculo remotus; *funiculus* articulo primo secundo haud crassiore, ultimis brevibus,

* It must be recollected, however, that Lacordaire himself states, "the passage from one to the other is effected in a manner almost insensible."

in clavam continuatis. *Oculi* prothoraci contigui. *Prothorax* subconicus, apice latior, paulo productus. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* oblonga, supra paulo planata, prothorace vix latiora. *Pygidium* parvum. *Femora* longiuscula, sublinearia, postica infra canaliculata, omnia dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* anticæ subflexuosæ, reliquæ arcuatæ, sulcatæ, apice fortiter mucronatæ. *Pectus* leviter excavatum. *Coxæ* anticæ distantes. *Prosternum* latum, postice truncatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis, connatis.

Allied to *Myctides*, but with the rostrum dilated at the apex, the scrobes commencing behind the middle, the elytra flat along the suture, &c. The species described below is not unlike *Baris virgata*, Boh.*

CYNETHIA INTERRUPTA. (Pl. III. fig. 12.) *C. elliptica*, fusco-nigra, vix nitida, lineis albido-squamosis ornata; rostro basi capiteque crebre punctulatis, illo deinde ad apicem castaneo, subtiliter sparse punctulato; antennis castaneis, scapo pallidiore; prothorace sat confertim punctato, disco lateribus utrinque vittato; elytris pone humeros latioribus, ante apicem callosis, lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis planatis, secundo excepto uniseriatim punctulatis, interstitio tertio vitta interrupta albido-squamosa ornatis; corpore infra castaneo, vittis duabus albido-squamosis ornato. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Sumatra.

ACYTHOPEUS.

(Baridinæ.)

Caput parvum; *rostrum* arcuatum, basi crassius, supra gibbosulum, versus apicem gradatim tenuatum, apice ipso paulo depressum; *scrobes* medianæ vel postmedianæ. *Scapus* ab oculo remotus; *funiculus* articulo primo ampliatus, reliquis in clavam continuatis. *Oculi* tenuiter granulati, prothoraci contigui. *Prothorax* transversus, apice tubulatus, haud productus, basi fortiter bisinuatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* prothorace vix latiora (♀?), postice angustiora. *Femora* mutica, infra subcanaliculata. *Cætera* ut in *Myctide*.

Near *Myctides*, only the rostrum is very much curved and thickened at the base, and the femora are entire beneath. The position of the scrobes in the first three species described below shows that it is only a specific character (or possibly sexual); the

* This species, judging from Mr. Wallace's collection, has a distribution extending from Sumatra to New Guinea.

last species is an aberrant form, but there is nothing to warrant its separation generically except the smaller tarsi.

ACYTHOPEUS TRISTIS. (Pl. III. fig. 11.) *A. obovatus*, obscure fuscus, opacus; rostro crassiore, basi manifeste magis curvato, leviter gibbosulo et confertim punctato, versus apicem punctis gradatim minoribus et magis adpersis; scrobibus medianis; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace in medio valde ampliato, ubique crebre reticulato-punctato; elytris lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis planatis, transversim rude punctatis; pygidio nigro, transverso; corpore infra pedibusque fuscis, punctis, singulis seta minuta alba instructis, adpersis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. New Guinea (Saylee).

ACYTHOPEUS TENUIROSTRIS. *A. obovatus*, obscure fuscus, opacus; rostro tenuiore, basi supra leviter gibbosulo, punctis vix confertis minus impresso, reliquo fere impunctato; antennis fuscis; prothorace subæquilaterali, apice subito tubulato, confertim punctulato; elytris subcordiformibus, lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis planatis, transversim punctatis; pygidio nigro; corpore infra pedibusque nitide nigris, leviter sparse punctulato. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tondano.

This species may be readily recognized by its slender rostrum, at least in the female.

ACYTHOPEUS PALMARIS. *A. niger*, nitidus, rostrum conferte rude punctatum; scrobibus præmedianis; antennis nigris, scapo longiusculo, clava elongata magna; prothorace ampliato, crebre fortiter punctato; elytris lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis planatis, transversim leviter impresso-punctatis, uniseriatim subtiliter setulosis; pectore utrinque coxas proxime dente obtuso instructo; pedibus anticis multo majoribus, tarsis ipsis majusculis, articulo tertio profunde bilobo. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Amboyna.

The length of the fore legs with their broader tarsi and the large tomentose club are at once distinctive of this species. My specimen is, I think, a female, notwithstanding the length of the fore legs.

ACYTHOPEUS CURVIROSTRIS. *A. niger*, subnitidus, rostro piceo, basi valde arcuato, incrassato, crebre rude punctato, (♀) dimidio apicali tenuato, lævigato; scrobibus postmedianis; antennis piceis, clava late ovata; prothorace vix ampliato, confertissime rude punctato; elytris lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis planatis, transversim uni- vel bi-seriatim punctatis; pectore squamis ochraceis adperso; epipleura metathoracis segmentoque primo abdominis utrinque dense ochraceo-squamosis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Gilolo; Batchian.

The rostrum is more abruptly curved at the base in this than in any other of the species here described; in the male the rostrum is punctured throughout, and the scrobes commence a little nearer the middle. There is a little patch of white scales at the base of the prothorax on each side in two of my specimens.

ACYTHOPEUS BIGEMINATUS. *A. oblongus*, ater, subnitidus, elytris albo-quadrinaculatis; rostro ferrugineo, minus elongato, basi profunde inciso et valde gibboso, confertim punctato, punctis apicem versus minutis; antennis subferrugineis; funiculo brevi, articulo primo quam secundo triplo longiore; prothorace haud confertim punctato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; elytris elongato-cordatis, lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis subrugosis, tertio maculis duabus albis—una basali, altera præapicali—e squamis condensatis, notato; pectore sternisque punctis majoribus, abdomine minoribus, punctis albo-setigeris, adspersis; tarsis minusculis. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ – $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian; Aru.

LAODIA.

(Baridinae.)

Caput sphaericum; *rostrum* elongatum, cylindricum, apice dilatatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ. *Scapus* ab oculo remotus; *funiculus* in clavam continuatus. *Oculi* ovati, tenuiter granulati, prothorace haud contigui. *Prothorax* suboblongus, utrinque rotundatus, apice angustus, truncatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* obovata, prothorace vix latiora. *Pedes* longiusculi, *femora* vix incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* arcuatæ; *tarsis* articulo ultimo minusculo. *Pectus* ampliatus. *Coxæ* anticæ modice distantes. *Prosternum* postice latum, truncatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis, connatis.

The characters in this genus are nearly the same as in *Myctides*; but the dilated apex of the rostrum, the eye not in contact with the prothorax, the small claw-joint, and the different contour are sufficiently diverse. Although the anterior femora are not dentate, there are two or three very small points beneath, probably not always present. My specimens of the two species here described appear to be females.

LAODIA NIVEOPICTA. (Pl. III. fig. 8.) *L. anguste* ovalis, nitidissima, picea, elytris atris, maculis niveis, e squamis condensatis, notatis, scil. duabus basi prothoracis, duabus singulo elytro—una basali, altera præapicali; rostro piceo, prothorace plus duplo longiore, lineis

elevatis longitudinalibus, interstitiis, apice excepto, punctatis, munito; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo fere duplo longiore; prothorace in medio sat sparse punctulato, lateribus confertim granulato; elytris lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis uniseriatim punctulatis; corpore infra sat confertim albo-setosulis; abdomine punctis minutis adpersis. Long. 1 lin.

Hab. Macassar.

LAODIA NIVEOSPARGA. *L. ovata*, nitidissima, atra, elytris maculis parvis albis quatuor, e squamis condensatis, notatis, scil. singulis una basali, altera apicali; rostro piceo, prothorace triplo longiore, lineato ut in præcedente; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus; prothorace in medio sparse punctato, lateribus rugoso-punctatis; elytris lineatim sulcatis, sulcis punctis remotis manifeste impressis, duobus suturalibus ad basin majusculis; corpore infra sparse niveosetosis; tibiis tarsisque piceis. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Amboyna.

LYSTRUS.

(Baridinæ.)

Rostrum paulo arcuatum, apicem versus gradatim dilatatum, prothorace longius; *scrobes* antemedianæ. *Scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* articulo primo ampliatus, a secundo in clavam gradatim continuatus; *clava* magna. *Oculi* rotundati, prothoraci haud contigui, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* conicus, apice truncatus, lobo scutellari late emarginato pro receptione basis scutelli. *Scutellum* magnum. *Elytra* equilatera triangularia, humeris paulo producta, rotundata. *Femora* subincrassata, infra dentata; *tibiæ* arcuatæ. *Pectus* incurvatum; *prosternum* postice breve. *Coxæ* anticæ fere contiguæ. *Abdomen* segmento primo ampliatus.

The anterior coxæ only feebly separated, and with the usual non-continuity of the line of the sterna, imply a technical position of this genus near *Madopterus*; but its trapezoid form compared with the cylindrical one of the latter is not favourable to any consideration of affinity. I have a second species from Tsusima, in the Corean Straits, distinguished, *inter alia*, by its closely punctured prothorax.

LYSTRUS SCULPTIPENNIS. (Pl. III. fig. 1.) *L. trapezoideus*, fusconiger, parum nitidus; rostro crebre lineatim punctato; antennis ferrugineis; clava articulis sex præcedentibus funiculi longitudine æquali; prothorace confertim granulato, in medio postice linea elevata in-

structo; scutello transverso; elytris fortiter sulcatis, interstitiis elevato-carinatis, carinis lateraliter impresso-punctatis; corpore infra squamositatem subsulphurea tecto; femoribus tibiisque sat crebre punctatis, his lineis elevatis instructis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Singapore; Macassar.

SIMOCOPIS.

(Baridinæ.)

Caput parvum, sphaericum; *rostrum* modice elongatum, arcuatum, basi leviter incrassatum, paulo compressum, reliquo valde depresso (vel laminiformi), apicem versus gradatim dilatatum; *scrobes* subbasales. *Oculi* rotundati. *Scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus elongatis. *Prothorax* transversus, ampliatus, basi late bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis. *Scutellum* subquadratum. *Elytra* subcordiformia, prothorace vix latiora, humeris obliquis. *Pectus* leviter excavatum. *Coxæ* anticæ distantes. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* breves, incurvatæ, mucronatæ; *tarsi* articulo ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

Like *Elasmorhinus*, Lac., in its depressed rostrum, which is even more remarkable than in that genus on account of its breadth, and the longitudinal middle portion is so attenuated as to be almost diaphanous. In other respects it differs from *Elasmorhinus*, of which I have a second species, in its free claws. I am not quite certain of the habitat of the only example I have seen of this species; unfortunately its antennæ are incomplete.

SIMOCOPIS UMBRINUS. (Pl. III. fig. 10.) *S.* late obovatus, fusco-umbrinus; capite sparse punctato; rostro quam prothorace vix longiore, nitido, impunctato; prothorace nitido, valde transverso, in medio sparse, ad latera irregulariter striato-punctato, basi utrinque squamis elongatis ochraceis vestito; elytris opacis, lineatim sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis rugosis, transversim crebre punctatis, basi squamis elongatis ochraceis vestitis; corpore infra tenuiter sparse setosulo; pedibus, præsertim femoribus, magis dense squamosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Brazil?

The following tabular view of Lacordaire's "groupe Lyteriides," one of the divisions of his "sous-tribu Madarides" (Gen. t. vii. p. 249), includes the new genera proposed above:—

Rostrum cylindrical.

Pygidium free.

Pectus with a horn-like projection *Microstates*, Lac.

Pectus without a horn-like projection.

Rostrum robust *Metanthia*, n. g.

Rostrum slender.

Anterior coxæ slightly separated . . *Lystrus*, n. g.

Anterior coxæ widely apart.

Rostrum slender throughout . . . *Myctides*, n. g.

Rostrum thicker at the base.

Prothorax produced at the apex.

Cynethia, n. g.

Prothorax truncate at the apex. *Acythopeus*, n. g.

Pygidium covered, or nearly so.

Scape remote from the eye *Laodia*, n. g.

Scape nearly attaining the eye.

Femora canaliculate beneath *Ipsichora*, n. g.

Femora not canaliculate beneath . . . *Pseudocholus*, Lac.

Rostrum lamelliform.

Claws connate *Elasmorhinus*, Lac.

Claws free *Simocopsis*, n. g.

Lyterius, Schön., is omitted as a doubtful member of this group. *Lyterius*, Lac., is probably not identical with Schönherr's genus (see Gen. vii. p. 250). *Eumycterus* (from Asia Minor), unknown to me, is placed by Schönherr in *Cossoninæ*. It is possible that *Tithene* (*antè*, p. 25) may have affinity with this "groupe."

PRODIOCTES.

(*Calandrinæ*.)

Megaprocto congruit, sed *scapus* elongatus, *elytra* prothorace latiora, et *femora* magis clavata, postica breviora. *Rostrum* tenuatum, arcuatum. *Pygidium* obtusum. *Tibiæ* flexuosæ.

There are a number of intermediate (and undescribed) species allied to *Sphenocorynus* and *Megaproctus*, which it is almost impossible to distribute into well-limited genera, but which cannot be united without also merging the two above mentioned into one genus with them. For those in my collection belonging to Lacordaire's "groupe *Sphenocorynides*," which has the pygidium horizontal (or a little deflexed), including the species in question,

I have adopted the following genera, under which I have arranged them as well as the variability of the characters will allow me:—

1. Elytra broader than the prothorax.

Sphenocorynus, Schön. Rostrum short, stout.

Prodiocetes, n. g. Rostrum slender, curved; femora clavate.

Tyndides, n. g. Rostrum slender, straight; femora sublinear.

2. Elytra not broader, or only very slightly, than the prothorax.

Megaproctus, Schön. Elytra narrowed from the base to the apex.

Periphemus, n. g. Elytra with parallel sides; anterior femora stout; club with the spongy part obsolete.

Zethus, n. g. Elytra with parallel sides; femora long, slender; club with the spongy part produced.

Under *Prodiocetes* I place *Sphenophorus Dehaani*, Gyll., a species with ascending mesothoracic epimera, and select the following for description as best illustrative of the genus. Other species are from the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Ceram, Amboyna, and New Guinea.

PRODIOCTES QUINARIUS. (Pl. IV. fig. 2.) *P. ellipticus*, umbrinus; rostro prothorace longiore, basi confertim squamigero-punctato, reliquo capiteque nudis, nitide castaneis; scapo funiculo cum clava longiore; prothorace oblongo, pone medium incurvato, basi valde rotundato; scutello minuto; elytris brevibus, pone basin latioribus, haud striatis, maculis majusculis nigro-velutinis, pallide marginatis, decoratis, scil. una communi pone scutellum, et duabus lateralibus, una humerali altera ante apicem, obsitis; pygidio modice elongato, sparse setigero-punctato; corpore infra obscure umbrino-punctato; pedibus vage setigero-punctatis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Borneo (Muruk).

PRODIOCTES PAVONINUS. *P. ellipticus*, rufo-ferrugineis, supra indumento flavescente guttatum notatus; rostro prothorace brevioris, supra ad apicem guttato-punctato; antennis indumento pallido vestitis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo longiore; prothorace oblongo, guttis numerosis, nonnullis contiguis, dorso lineaque laterali ornato; scutello indumento tecto; elytris latitudine plus sesquilongioribus, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis guttatis, singulis maculis duabus nigris, concinne flavo-marginatis, una humerali, altera ante apicem, ornatis; pygidio apice bifido, utrinque flavescenti-vittato; corpore infra fusco, obscure guttato; femoribus supra indumento albido tectis; tibiis anticis intus fortiter bisinuatis, intermediis et posticis setulis ferrugineis intus dense ciliatis. Long. 5½ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

TYNDIDES.

(Calandrinæ.)

Rostrum porrectum, elongatum, rectum, gradatim angustius, sed apicem versus dilatatum; *scrobes* subbasales. *Prothorax* elongato-conicus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Femora* sublinearia, postica elongata, infra dente minuto instructa; *tibiæ* squamoso-maculatae, intus haud sinuatae. *Cætera* fere ut in *Megaprocto*.

The two species here described are closely allied; but the second is considerably narrower, the pygidium not compressed at the apex, and the prothorax has a very distinct white line on each side.

TYNDIDES PUSTULOSUS. (Pl. IV. fig. 4.) *T. ellipticus*, fuscus, punctis numerosis, squamositate ochracea repletis, adpersus; capite rostroque basi ochraceo-squamosis, hoc a medio ferrugineo, apice excepto, rugoso-punctato; antennis indumento ochraceo tectis, articulo basali clavæ glabro excepto; prothorace latitudine duplo longiore, paulo planato, punctis plurimis fere contiguis, linea longitudinali media lateribusque exceptis; elytris pone basin paulo latoribus, deinde parum rotundatis et angustioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis punctis sæpe confluentibus notatis; pygidio versus apicem compresso, et supra carinato; corpore infra, segmentis abdominis in medio exceptis, pedibusque plus minusve dense squamoso-punctatis, segmento basali rude punctato. Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Sumatra; Malacca.

TYNDIDES LINEATUS. *T. anguste ellipticus*, punctis numerosis, squamositate alba repletis, adpersus; cæteris ut in præcedente, sed prothorace utrinque linea alba distincta munito, pygidio conico supra integro, et abdomine rude punctato, segmentis tribus intermediis in medio glabris exceptis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Sarawak.

MEGAPROCTUS PUGIONATUS. (Pl. IV. fig. 8.) *M. angustus*, elongatus, rufo-ferrugineus; rostro recto, pone medium paulo recurvato, basi gibboso, tuberculis numerosis, apice excepto, adperso; serobibus basalibus; scapo flexuoso; prothorace latitudine plus duplo longiore, obscure areolato-guttato, in medio nigro-vittato, utrinque vitta angustiore notato; scutello oblongo-triangulari; elytris breviusculis, regione suturali excavatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis quinto septimoque paulo elevatis; pygidio horizontali, elongato, postice angusto compresso, apice acuto; corpore infra indumento griseo, segmentis ultimis quatuor abdominis exceptis, tecto; pedibus rufescentibus, sparse setulosis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Tondano.

ZETHEUS.

(Calandrinæ.)

Megaprocto congruit, sed *scrobibus* basalibus, *elytris* parallelis, et *femoribus* elongatis gracillimis.

It is to this species that Lacordaire probably alludes in the note t. vii. p. 282. The genus, so far as it is represented by the following species, approaches to some undescribed forms of *Prodioctes* in coloration.

ZETHEUS ELECTILIS. (Pl. IV. fig. 1.) *Z. angustus*, rufo-ferrugineus, supra indumento albido guttatim notatus; rostro paulo arcuato, nitide ferrugineo; scapo modice elongato; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo longiore; clava obovata; prothorace latitudine sesquolongiore, utrinque rotundato, guttis albidis inæqualibus irregulariter adperso; scutello nitide nigro; elytris latitudine duplo longioribus, supra depressis, obsolete striatis, guttis albis minoribus seriatim obsitis, singulis postice macula magna nigra albo marginata ornatis; pygidio elongato-conico, acuto; corpore infra obscure albido-guttato; pedibus fere nudis; femoribus infra acute dentatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Penang.

PERIPHEMUS.

(Calandrinæ.)

Rostrum breviusculum, tenuatum, parum arcuatum, cylindricum; *scrobes* basales. *Oculi* transversi, ad prothoracem haud approximati. *Scapus* breviusculus, basi rostri insertus; *clava* parte spongiosa obtecta. *Prothorax* oblongus, cylindricus. *Scutellum* elongatum. *Elytra* parallela, prothorace haud latiora. *Pygidium* declive. *Femora* postica elongata sublinearia, intermedia breviora, antica compressa incrassata, omnia infra mutica; *tibiæ* sulcatæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus infra spongiosis; *unguiculis* parvis, approximatis. *Corpus* angustum, cylindricum.

The cylindrical form, the short slender rostrum with its basal scrobes, and the spongy part of the club concealed, trenchantly differentiate this genus. The three species composing it are homogeneous in point of form and colour, but differ essentially in sculpture as well as in other characters.

PERIPHEMUS RETRORSUS. (Pl. IV. fig. 3.) *P. nigrescens*, lineis griseo-tomentosis punctisque squamositate grisea repletis ornatis;

capite inter oculos gibboso, dense squamoso; rostro capite longiore, sparse punctulato; prothorace latitudine sesquolongiore, confertim leviter punctato, lineis longitudinalibus tribus instructo; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, vage subtiliter squamoso-punctatis, tertio, apice excepto, griseo, quarto ad septimum postice maculatis, fasciam transversam formantibus; pygidio griseo-squamoso; corpore infra pedibusque sparse griseo-squamosis, illo etiam squamositate sat tenuiter vestito; femoribus posticis margine superiore dense squamosis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

A single row of small scale-bearing punctures marks each of the interstices on the elytra.

PERIPHEMUS SUPERCILIARIS. *P. nigrescens*; capite supra oculos paulo elevato et vage squamoso; rostro capite duplo longiore, æquilato, omnino creberrime sat fortiter punctato; prothorace latitudine vix sesquolongiore, confertim fortiter punctato, lineis tribus longitudinalibus griseo-tomentosis ornato; elytris totis nigris, striato-punctatis, interstitiis subplanatis, uniseriatim fortiter punctatis, punctis extrorsum majoribus et magis confertis; pygidio griseo-squamoso; corpore infra pedibusque nigris, nitidis, parcius griseo-squamosis. Long 5 lin.

Hab. Sumatra.

The punctures on the interstices of the striæ on the elytra are very coarse and approximate, the intervening spaces having the appearance of transverse bars.

PERIPHEMUS DELETUS. *P. niger*; capite supra oculos vix elevato; rostro parum arcuato, squamis erectis sub vage instructo, basi multo crassiore, fortiter sulcato-punctato, dimidio apicali subtiliter vage punctulato; prothorace minus elongato, confertim sat fortiter punctato, lineis tribus longitudinalibus tenuiter griseo-tomentosis ornato; elytris brevioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis subplanatis, uniseriatim minus fortiter punctatis, tertio, basi apiceque exceptis, tenuiter griseo-squamosis; pygidio griseo-squamoso; corpore infra pedibusque nigris, nitidis, illo ad latera griseo-squamoso, his sparse squamosis. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Cochinchina; Laos.

The interstices on the elytra are in this species also rather strongly punctured, but the punctures are comparatively remote and the intervening spaces smooth.

POTERIOPHORUS CONGESTUS. (Pl. IV. fig. 9.) *P. elongato-ovalis*, supra depressus, niger, indumento flavescenti-griseo guttatim notatus; rostro basi confertim apicem versus gradatim minus guttato; antennis, articulo primo funiculi clavæque exceptis, indumento griseo vestitis;

prothorace oblongo, apice tubulato, irregulariter sed plerumque confertim guttato; scutello elongato, angusto, apice acuminato; elytris postice callosis, supra lineatim striatis, interstitiis planatis, guttis numerosis quadratiformibus, in medio (præsertim postice) elevatis, irregulariter notatis; corpore infra æqualiter pluries guttato; pedibus indumento sat dense vestitis, femoribus confertim guttatis. Long. 9–10 lin.

Hab. Malacca.

The coloration, form of the scutellum, &c. are highly distinctive of this fine species.

BARYSTETHUS ATER. *B.* late ellipticus, niger, supra opacus, subtus lævis, nitidus, capite pedibusque ferrugineis, nitentibus, prothorace utrinque fortiter rotundato, tenuiter subrugoso-punctulato, margine apicali pone oculos læte fulvo ciliato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis latis, convexis, impunctatis; pygidio brevi, obtuso; tibiis intus læte fulvo barbatis. Long. 6–9 lin.

Hab. Dorey.

This fine insect is at once distinguished from its only congener *B. melanosoma*, Bois., by its punctured prothorax. Lacordaire says of *B. melanosoma* that the penultimate joint of the tarsi is alone spongy beneath; but in my specimens of the present species the three joints are so. In the 'Genera' (vi. 287), it appears to me, there is some obscurity in the description of the sterna: in this species at all events the mesosternum is triangular, the angles a little rounded, and its apex received into a notch in the raised subquadrangular portion of the prosternum behind the anterior coxæ.

DIATHETES.

(*Calandrinæ.*)

Barystetho fere congruit, sed lobo scutellari prothoracis minus producto; *tibiis* sulcatis vel lineatim punctatis; *metasterno* cum mesosterno continuato.

In *Barystethus* the scutellum is entirely covered by the scutellar lobe, the metasternum is much swollen or enlarged anteriorly, overlapping the posterior edge of the mesosternum, and the tibiæ are perfectly smooth; in *Diathetes* the metasternum is of the normal form, and the tibiæ are coarsely grooved, the groove formed either by a row of close-set punctures or by fewer punctures connected by lines, the space between the grooves constituting a smooth ridge. This character is, I think, an im-

portant one, and is almost entirely neglected by writers on this family. The species are less massive than in *Barystethus*, and have all, except *D. nitidicollis*, a short impressed longitudinal line on the base of the rostrum. The tibiæ are more or less densely fringed with fulvous hairs on the inner margin.

DIATHETES RUFICOLLIS. (Pl. IV. fig. 7.) *D. ellipticus, niger, parum nitidus, prothorace toto rufo-fulvus; capite, vertice excepto, rostroque impunctatis; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace oblongo, utrinque modice rotundato, impunctato, in medio linea longitudinali leviter impressa; scutello punctiformi; elytris fortiter sulcatis, sulcis punctis oblongis, singulis seta minuta albida munitis, impressis; pygidio obtuso, basi rufo-fulvo; metasterno abdomineque nitide nigris. Long. 5½-6 lin.*

Hab. Waigiou.

DIATHETES SANNIO. *D. subellipticus, rufescens, nigro varius; capite rostroque subnitide rufo-ferrugineis, illo subtilissime, hoc minus leviter punctulato; antennis fusco-piceis, clava triangulari, parte spongiosa brevissima; prothorace oblongo, utrinque modice rotundato, ocellato-punctato, plagis nigris, una mediana longitudinali, alteris lateralibus, notato; scutello lineari; elytris striato-punctatis, striis nonnullis parum flexuosis, interstitiis convexis, alternis manifeste latioribus, nigris, rufo interruptis; corpore infra pedibusque punctis squamigeris irregulariter adpersis. Long. 7 lin.*

Hab. Aru.

This species has ocellate punctures on the prothorax, as in the *Sphenocoryni*.

DIATHETES NITIDICOLLIS. *D. ellipticus, omnino nitide niger; capite vage subtilissime punctulato, rostro basi punctis sparsis sat fortiter impresso, reliquo subtiliter punctato; clava transversa, parte spongiosa ampliata; prothorace oblongo, utrinque magis rotundato, in medio impunctato, latera versus punctis gradatim majoribus impresso; scutello elongato-triangulari; elytris sulcato-punctatis, basin versus planatis, postice convexis et in certa luce opacis, vel quasi subvelutinis; corpore infra vage punctato; femoribus infra fulvo ciliatis. Long. 6-8½ lin.*

Hab. Amboyna; Goram.

DIATHETES STRENUUS. *D. robustus, elliptico-ovalis, niger; rostro crassiore, ad apicem manifeste punctulato; clava oblonga; prothorace utrinque versus basin paulo incurvato, disco tenuiter vage punctulato; scutello fere æquilateraliter triangulari; elytris fere ut in precedente, sed interstitiis basi magis convexis; et ad apicem maculis griseis fasciculatis notatis; pygidio postice utrinque paulo excavato, punctis*

squamigeris adperso; corpore infra pedibusque nitidis, illo in medio fere impunctato; pedibus subocellato-punctatis. Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Aru.

DIATHETES MORIO. *D. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, nitidus; rostro basi parum tumido, toto æqualiter punctulato; antennis fusco-piceis; funiculo in clavam continuata, sed clava distincta; prothorace oblongo, utrinque modice rotundato, subtiliter sat vage punctulato; scutello elongato-triangulari; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis planatis, punctis minutis valde distinctis adpersis; pygidio truncato, punctis albo-squamigeris dispositis; corpore infra subtiliter punctulato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Australia (Cape York).

CERCIDOCERUS INDICATOR. *C. oblongo-ellipticus*, supra fuscus, punctis plurimis silaceis notatus; rostro modice arcuato, apice nigro; antennis indumento silaceo tectis; clava angustula, basi excepta, fusca; prothorace oblongo, lineis duabus angustis distinctis, basi paulo divergentibus, notato; scutello elongato-scutiformi; elytris breviter subovatis, tenuiter striatis, interstitiis planatis, secundo quartoque fere omnino fuscis, tertio, quinto et reliquis areolato-punctatis, pone medium maculis tribus approximatis, fasciam abbreviatam formantibus, ornatis; pygidio carinato, rugoso-punctato; corpore infra pedibusque pallide griseis, illo in medio sparse setosulo, lateribus femoribusque areolato-maculatis; tibiis lineatim setulosis, posticis subcompressis, intus bisinuatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Singapore.

The curious malleiform club of the antennæ renders the genus *Cercidocerus* easy of recognition, so far as the males are concerned; in the females it is more like that of *Sphenophorus*. Some of the species are covered with what Lacordaire calls a "velvety efflorescence;" or it may be confined to certain indented spots as in this species. In the Munich Catalogue, *C. albicollis*, Ol. (v. p. 91, pl. xxviii. fig. 414), is omitted; it is a West-African species, and the only one not found in Asia or its great adjacent islands.

CERCIDOCERUS HISPIDULUS. (Pl. IV. fig. 5, ♂.) *C. latior*, breviter hispidulus, supra pallide ochraceus saturatiore variegatus; rostro modice arcuato, sublineatim granulato, apice nigro nudo, in maribus infra barbato; antennis indumento ochraceo tectis; clava, basi excepta, nigra; prothorace sat ampliato, dorso subconfertim areolato-punctato, lineis duabus pallidis, basi divergentibus, ornato; scutello elongato-scutiformi; elytris subcordiformibus, tenuiter striatis, interstitiis planatis, raro subtiliter hispido-punctulatis, sutura fasciisque duabus angustis flexuosis pallide ochraceis notatis; pygidio distincte

nigro-punctato; corpore infra subburneo, punctis setuligeris numerosis instructo; tibiis compressis, lineatim setulosis, anticis intus pilis longis, reliquis brevibus, dense instructis; tarsis articulo quarto unguiculisque nigris. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Penang.

A short, stout, handsome species.

CERCIDOCERUS EFFETUS. *C. ellipticus*, pallide ochraceus, opacus; rostro minus arcuato, apice nigro, infra leviter barbato; antennis ut in præc.; prothorace irregulariter punctato, vittis angustis saturatoribus notato, lateribus impresso-areolato-punctato; scutello oblongo-scutiformi; elytris subcordatis, tenuiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, uniseriatim vage subtilissime setulosis; pygidio fortiter carinato, vage punctato; corpore infra pedibusque subburneis, punctis setigeris, nonnullis areolatis, numerosis instructis; tibiis lineatim setulosis, intus breviter pilosis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Singapore.

This species has a slight resemblance to the last; but, *inter alia*, the upper surface is not setulose, and the sides of the prothorax, metasternum, and its episterna are differently punctured.

CERCIDOCERUS SATURATUS. *C. robustus*, fusco-umbrinus, subvittatim dilutiore notatis; rostro modice arcuato, indistincte lineatim punctato; antennis totis umbrinis; prothorace ampliato, irregulariter vage punctato; scutello elongato-scutiformi; elytris subcordatis, tenuiter striatis, interstitiis planatis, obsolete punctatis; pygidio minusculo, subcarinato, rude punctato; corpore infra pedibusque fusco-variis, setulis numerosis adspersis; tibiis lineatim setulosis, intus, præsertim anticis pilis longis dense instructis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Penang.

A dark brown species, with pale intermediate stripes.

CERCIDOCERUS NERVOSUS. (Pl. IV. fig. 6, ♂.) *C. subellipticus*, grisescenti-niger, supra lineis eburneis ornatus; rostro, sat fortiter arcuato, capiteque supra oculos eburneis, et squamositate granulifero sat confertim vestitis, illo basi linea longitudinali inciso; antennis eburneis; clava magna, albido-tomentosa; prothorace oblongo, areolato-silaceo-guttato, lineis sex, duabus dorsalibus, duabus utrinque, obsito; scutello angusto; elytris oblongis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis duobus suturalibus quartoque planatis, reliquis parum convexis et uniseriatim plus minus conjunctim areolato-silaceo-guttatis, lateribus punctis in striis magis validis, sutura singulatim linea basali guttisque duabus parvis ornatis; pygidio carinis tribus eburneis instructo; corpore infra pedibusque eburneis, setis numerosis adspersis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Java.

The breadth of the club in this species (δ) is nearly twice the length of the scape.

AUTONOPIS.

(Calandrinæ.)

Caput parvulum; *rostrum* capite vix crassius, longissimum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati, prothorace distantes. *Scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* articulo basali longiore, cæteris gradatim brevioribus; *clava* ovata, pedunculata. *Prothorax* subconicus, basi truncatus. *Scutellum* oblongum. *Elytra* prothorace perparum angustiora, subparallela. *Pygidium* anguste triangulare. *Pedes* elongati; *femora* linearia, mutica; *tibiæ* graciles arcuatæ, apice unco valido armatæ; *tarsi* breviusculi, articulo primo triangulâri, secundo brevior, tertio cordato, quarto elongato; *unguiculis* approximatîs, basi contiguis. *Coxæ* anticæ distantes. *Abdomen* articulo primo ampliato, secundo abbreviato.

The pygidium in the Calandrinæ appears to be narrower and larger in the male, but not to any great extent. The genus *Calandra*, represented by our too well-known corn-weevil, is one of the most insignificant of the subfamily in size and appearance. *Autonopis*, on the contrary, is one of the most remarkable, and, in habit, resembles the South-American *Litosomus*. There is another species from Penang, with, *inter alia*, a narrower outline and the rows of punctures on the elytra very much closer.

AUTONOPIS LINEATA. (Pl. IV. fig. 10, δ .) *A.* anguste elliptica, nigrescens, lineis squamosis albis ornata; capite rostroque ferrugineis, nitidis, hoc corpore longiore, subtiliter punctulato; antennis fusciscentibus; prothorace latitudine fere duplo longiore, apice angustissimo, utrinque paulo rotundato, basi subparallelo, supra crebre punctato, punctis ad latera majoribus, lineis tribus, etiam duabus pectore, ornato; elytris latitudine baseos sesquolongioribus, seriatim punctatis, punctis approximatîs, interstitiis planatis, apice parum emarginatis, singulis linea alba, medio interrupta, ornatis; pygidio in mare magis elongato et angustiore; corpore infra nigro, albo-variegato; pedibus parce squamosis. Long. (rost. incl.) $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Malacca; Sumatra.

LAOGENIA.

(Calandrinæ.)

Caput majusculum, breviter conicum; *rostrum* rectum, gradatim

angustius, prothorace vix longius; *scrobes* basales. *Oculi* transversi, infra contigui vel fere contigui, prothorace sat distantes. *Scapus* brevis, prothoracem attingens; *funiculus* articulis modice elongatis, secundo longiore; *clava* oblongo-ovata, articulo basali elongato-obconico, parte spongiosa ampla. *Prothorax* oblongus, apice tubulatus, utrinque rotundatus, basi truncatus. *Scutellum* angustum. *Elytra* brevia, subparallela. *Pygidium* declive, triangulare, haud elongatum. *Pedes* longiusculi; *femora* perparum incrassata, infra dente minuto instructa; *tibiæ* sulcatæ, modice arcuatæ; *tarsi* articulo primo elongato, secundo angusto, tertio cordato, subbilobo, quarto tenuato; *unguiculis* gracilibus divaricatis, basi distantibus. *Coxæ* anticæ distantes. *Abdomen* sutura prima obsoleta.

This genus may for the present rank near *Calandra*.

LAOGENIA SOREX. (Pl. IV. fig. 11.) *L. oblonga*, nigrescens, opaca; capite rostroque fuscis, hoc basi crebre punctato, apicem versus piceo, impunctato; prothorace latitudine sesquolongiore, creberrime punctulato, punctis unisquamigeris; elytris confertim striato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis paulo elevatis, suturaque uniseriatim remote griseo-squamosis, singulis plaga elongata rufo-ferruginea obscure notatis; corpore infra punctis squamis griseis repletis maculato; pedibus disperse griseo-squamosis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Gilolo; Sarawak.

LAOGENIA INTRUSA. *L. angustior*, nigrescens, opaca; rostro ♂ basi parum arcuato, omnino, apice excepto, sat parce punctato; prothorace subtiliter creberrime punctulato, punctis plurimis unisquamigeris; elytris confertim striato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis, alternis acute elevatis squamisque albidis indutis; corpore infra pedibusque ut in præcedente. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Tondano; Sarawak.

It is requested that the following be substituted for the characters of *Nedyleda* (*antè*, vol. xi. p. 455):—

NEDYLEDA.

Rostrum subvalidum, leviter arcuatum, basi paulo compressum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, oblique flexuosæ. *Oculi* angusti, tenuiter granulati. *Scapus* sensim incrassatus, oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* breviusculus, articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* parvus, apice angustatus, lateribus basi que rotundatus. *Scutellum* minuscu-

lum. *Elytra* ampliata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* breviuscula, mutica; *tibiæ* fere rectæ, intus subflexuosæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus sensim dilatatis; *unguiculi* approximati. *Coxæ* posticæ distantes. *Processus* intercoxalis late truncatus.

This genus agrees with *Dorytomus* in the absence of ocular lobes, and with *Erirhinus* in its mutic femora. I compare it with these two genera as being, in this subfamily, the most familiar to entomologists. But it is quite distinct from both; and, like many other genera I have proposed in these "Contributions," it is only as an approximation in aid of the systematist that I venture to do so. In this immense family of Curculionidæ there are so many modifications of a common form, which, once seen, is never mistaken for any other, that it becomes almost impossible to fix the limits in many instances either of genera or of species; and their affinities will frequently depend solely on the relative degrees of importance that may be attached to certain characters; and these characters again will have a generic, or even a tribal, importance in some cases, and only an individual importance in others.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. *Rhinoscapa Staintoni*; a, side view of the head.
 2. — *verrucosa*.
 3. — *sellata*.
 4. a, head of *Rhinoscapa carinata*.
 5. *Odosyllis congesta*; a, fore leg.
 6. *Perrhæbius ephippiger*; a, side view of the head.
 7. *Orthorhinus palmaris*.
 8. *Zeneudes sterculiæ*; a, antenna.
 9. *Berosiris picticollis*; a, hind leg.
 10. *Brachycerus tursio*.
 11. *Cydostethus solutus*; a, side view of the head.
 12. *Cyamobolus subsellatus*.
 13. Side view of the head of *Endymia geminata*; a, antenna.
 14. Front view of the head of *Imachra ruficollis*; a, side view.
 15. Fore leg of *Pelephicus stigmaticus*.

PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. *Polycreta metrica*; a, side view of the head.
 2. *Talaurinus tenuipes*; a, side view of the head.

- Fig. 3. *Acantholophus gladiator*; *a*, side view of the head.
 4. *Alexirhea notata*; *a*, side view of the head.
 5. *Myotrotus obtusus*; *a*, side view of the head.
 6. *Anasoptes muricatus*; *a*, side view of the head.
 7. *Talaurinus capito*; *a*, front view of the head.
 8. — *lævicollis*; *a*, front view of the head.
 9. *Molochtus gagates*; *a*, front view of the head; *b*, side view.
 10. *Chriotyphus acromialis*; *a*, side view of the head.
 11. *Sclerorhinus tessellatus*; *a*, front view of the head.
 12. Side view of the head of *Cubicorhynchus cichlodes*.

PLATE III.

- Fig. 1. *Lystrus sculptipennis*; *a*, side view of the head.
 2. *Egiona læta*.
 3. *Æbrius luteicornis*.
 4. *Metanthia pyritosa*; *a*, side view of the head.
 5. *Ochyromera dissimilis*.
 6. *Euops divisa*.
 7. *Themeropis fimbriata*; *a*, side view of the head; *b*, fore leg.
 8. *Laodia niveopicta*; *a*, side view of the head.
 9. *Cenchrena fasciata*; *a*, side view of the head; *b*, hind leg.
 10. *Simocopsis umbrinus*; *a*, side view of the head; *b*, front view.
 11. *Acythopeus tristis*; *a*, side view of the head.
 12. *Cynethia interrupta*; *a*, side view of the head.
 13. *Tithene microcephala*; *a*, side view of the head; *b*, fore tibia and tarsus.
 14. Hind tarsus of *Othippia podagrica*.
 15. Scape and side view of the head of *Myctides barbatus*.
 16. Hind leg of *Thechia pygmæa*.
 17. Scape and side view of the head of *Acythopeus bigeminatus*.
 18. Side view of the head of *Ipsichora cupido*.
 19. Side view of the head and first two joints of the antenna of *Euops Jekelii*.

PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1. *Zethus electilis*.
 2. *Prodiocetes quinarius*.
 3. *Periphemus retrorsus*; *a*, side view of the head.
 4. *Tyndides pustulosus*; *a*, side view of the head.
 5. *Cercidocerus hispidulus*.
 6. — *nervosus*; *a*, antenna.
 7. *Diathetes ruficollis*.
 8. *Megaproctus pugionatus*; *a*, side view of the head.
 9. *Poteriophorus congestus*.
 10. *Autonopsis lineata*; *a*, side view of the head; *b*, hind tarsus.
 11. *Laogenia sorex*; *a*, side view of the head.
 12. Antenna of *Cercidocerus indicator*.

Fig. 13. Parts of the sterna, between the anterior and intermediate coxæ, of *Barystethus ater*: *a*, prosternal process; *b*, *c*, parts of prosternum slightly overlapping the anterior coxæ; *d*, mesosternum; *e*, gibbous anterior portion of metasternum.

The following is a systematic list of the species published in the four parts of these "Contributions."

BRACHYDERINÆ.

- Ottistira, n. g., xi. p. 440.
 — *bispinosa*, *l. c.* p. 440. Pl. X. fig. 6. Dorey; Aru; Mysol; Waigiou; Amboyna.
 — *bicornis*, *l. c.* p. 441..... New Guinea.
 — *planidorsis*, *l. c.* p. 441..... Batchian; Amboyna.
 — *ocularis*, *l. c.* p. 441..... Singapore.
 — *pulchella*, *l. c.* p. 441..... Morty; Macassar.
 — *leucogenys*, *l. c.* p. 442..... Sula.
 — *gibbosa*, *l. c.* p. 442..... Malacca.
 — *naso*, *l. c.* p. 442..... Flores; Menado.
 — *punctata*, *l. c.* p. 442..... Tondano.
Mitophorus vittatus, xi. p. 154..... White Nile.
Rhadinosomus impressus, x. p. 448..... Western Australia.
 — *Lacordairei*, *l. c.* p. 449..... Queensland.
Ochrometa, n. g., x. p. 449.
 — *amœna*, *l. c.* p. 450. Pl. XVII. fig. 6. Western Australia.
Cenassus, n. g., x. p. 470.
 — *sellifer*, *l. c.* p. 471. Pl. XVIII. fig. 12..... Old Calabar.
Rhinoscapa basilica, xii. p. 1..... Kaioa; Gilolo; Batchian; Makian; Ternate; Morty; Dorey.
 — *aulica*, *l. c.* p. 2..... Batchian.
 — *Staintoni*, *l. c.* p. 2. Pl. I. fig. 1.. New Guinea.
 — *formosa*, *l. c.* p. 2..... Morty.
 — *alma*, *l. c.* p. 3..... Aru.
 — *opalescens*, *l. c.* p. 3..... Waigiou; Mysol; Dorey.
 — *verrucosa*, *l. c.* p. 4. Pl. I. fig. 2.. Matabello; Goram; Bouru; Amboyna; Sula; Java.
 — *sellata*, *l. c.* p. 4. Pl. I. fig. 3.... Batchian.
 — *stolifera*, *l. c.* p. 4..... Waigiou.
 — *miliaris*, *l. c.* p. 5..... Mysol.
 — *carinata*, *l. c.* p. 5..... Morty.
Pachyrhynchus argus, xi. p. 154. Pl. VI. fig. 8..... Philippine Islands.

<i>Pachyrhynchus congestus</i> , xi. p. 155	Philippine Islands.
— <i>cingulatus</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 155	” ”
— <i>inclytus</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 155	” ”
— <i>pinorum</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 156	Luzon.
<i>Apocyrtus erosus</i> , xi. p. 156	”
— <i>Wallacei</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 156	Batchian.
— <i>satelles</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 157	Kaioa ; Morty.
— <i>nitidulus</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 157	Waigiou ; Salwatty.

OTIORHYNCHINÆ.

<i>Siteytes glabratus</i> , xi. p. 157	Saylee.
<i>Elytrurus caudatus</i> , x. p. 471. Pl. XVIII.	
fig. 5	Fiji.
<i>Psidiopis</i> , n. g., xi. p. 443.	
— <i>filicornis</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 444	Amazons.
<i>Episomus fimbriatus</i> , xi. p. 158	Sarawak.
— <i>turritus</i> , <i>Gyll.</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 158	North China.
— <i>iconicus</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 158	Cambodia.
<i>Demenica</i> , n. g., xi. p. 158.	
— <i>compressa</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 159	West Africa.
<i>Bryochæta</i> , n. g., xi. p. 160.	
— <i>sufflata</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 160	Old Calabar.
— <i>viridis</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 160	” ”
— <i>pusilla</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 161	West Africa.
<i>Eupiona</i> , n. g., xi. p. 161.	
— <i>attalica</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 161	Old Calabar.
<i>Antinia</i> , n. g., xi. p. 161.	
— <i>eupleura</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 161. Pl. VI. fig. 3.	Penang.
<i>Platyomicus pedestris</i> , xi. p. 162. Pl. VI.	
fig. 8	West Africa.
— <i>cordipennis</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 162	N’Gami.
<i>Cychrotonus</i> , n. g., xi. p. 162.	
— <i>viduatus</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 163	”
<i>Zyrcosa</i> , n. g., x. p. 438.	
— <i>Murrayi</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 439. Pl. XVII. fig. 7.	Old Calabar.
<i>Euphalia</i> , n. g., x. p. 467.	
— <i>pardalis</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 468. Pl. XIX.	
fig. 14	Western Australia.
<i>Atmesia</i> , n. g., x. p. 468.	
— <i>marginata</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 469. Pl. XVIII.	
fig. 3	South Australia.
— <i>glaucina</i> , xi. p. 446	Western Australia.
<i>Proxyrus</i> , n. g., x. p. 437.	
— <i>abstersus</i> , <i>l. c.</i> p. 438. Pl. XVII. fig. 8.	Western Australia (Champion Bay).

- Proxyrus lecideosus*, *l. c.* p. 438 Western Australia (Champion Bay).
- Cyrtozemia*, n. g., xi. p. 443.
 — *dispar*, *l. c.* p. 443. Pl. X. fig. 9 . . . India (Bombay).
- Telenica*, n. g., xi. p. 444.
 — *sublimbata*, *l. c.* p. 445. West Australia.
 — *nebulosa*, *l. c.* p. 445. " "
- Timareta*, n. g., xi. p. 445.
 — *figurata*, *l. c.* p. 446. Pl. XII. fig. 8. Swan River (Fremantle).
 — *satellina*, *l. c.* p. 446. Fremantle.
- Onychopoma*, n. g., xi. p. 445.
 — *parda*, *l. c.* p. 445. Pl. X. fig. 8 . . . Cochin-China; Pegu.

EREMNINÆ.

- Acanthotrachelus albus*, xi. p. 447 Malabar.
Platytrachelus chloris, x. p. 458 Western Australia.

LEPTOPINÆ.

- Onesorus*, n. g., x. p. 483.
 — *maculosus*, *l. c.* p. 483. Pl. XIX.
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 — *obesus*, *l. c.* p. 483 Western Australia.
 — *tigrinus*, *l. c.* p. 483. Australia.
 — *candidus*, *l. c.* p. 484 "
- Lyszzone*, n. g., x. p. 485.
 — *alternata*, *l. c.* p. 486 Western Australia.
- Cherrus silaceus*, xi. p. 157 King George's Sound.
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- Leptops colossus*, x. p. 451 W. Australia (Champion Bay).
 — *Duboulayi*, *l. c.* p. 452. Western Australia (Champion Bay).
- *retusus*, *l. c.* p. 452 Queensland.
 — *superciliaris*, *l. c.* p. 452 "
 — *dorsatus*, *l. c.* p. 453 West Australia.
 — *acerbus*, *l. c.* p. 453 Western Australia.
 — *polyacanthus*, *l. c.* p. 453 Australia.
 — *ebenus*, *l. c.* p. 454 Queensland.
- Dystirus*, n. g., xi. p. 447.
 — *strumosus*, *l. c.* p. 447. Pl. XIII.
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- Essolithna*, n. g., x. p. 457.
 — *pluviata*, *l. c.* p. 457. Pl. XVIII.
 fig. 7 Western Australia (Nicol Bay).

- Essolithna rhombus*, *l. c.* p. 457 W. Australia (Champion Bay).
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Polyteles decussatus, x. p. 441. Pl. XVII.
 fig. 1 Peru (Nauta).
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 — *luctuosa*, *l. c.* p. 441. Pl. XVII. fig. 3. Burmah.
Esmelina, n. g., x. p. 484.
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- Brachycerus tursio*, xii. p. 6. Pl. I.
 fig. 10 Damara Land.

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- Ixodicus*, n. g., xi. p. 448.
 — *occlusus*, *l. c.* p. 448. Pl. XIII. fig. 8. Cape of Good Hope.
 — *sordidus*, *l. c.* p. 448 " "
Synthoeus nigropictus, x. p. 463. Pl. XIX.
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 — *adustus*, *l. c.* p. 464 N'Gami.

AMYCTERINÆ.

- Acantholophus nasicornis*, xii. p. 6 West Australia.
 — *gladiator*, *l. c.* p. 6. Pl. II. fig. 3 " "
 — *simplex*, *l. c.* p. 7 " "
Anasoptes, n. g., xii. p. 7.
 — *muricatus*, *l. c.* p. 7. Pl. II. fig. 6 Swan River.
Polycreta, n. g., xii. p. 8.
 — *metrica*, *l. c.* p. 8. Pl. II. fig. 1 Champion Bay.
Sclerorhinus tæniatus, xii. p. 8 South Australia.
 — *molestus*, *l. c.* p. 9 " "
 — *marginatus*, *l. c.* p. 9 " "
 — *echinops*, *l. c.* p. 10 West Australia.
 — *meliceps*, *l. c.* p. 10 Queensland.
Talaurinus victor, xii. p. 10 South Australia.
 — *funereus*, *l. c.* p. 11 West Australia.
 — *pustulatus*, *l. c.* p. 11 " "
 — *carbonarius*, *l. c.* p. 12 " "
 — *phrynos*, *l. c.* p. 12 Queensland.
 — *molossus*, *l. c.* p. 13 West Australia.

- Talaurinus melanopsis, *l. c.* p. 13 West Australia.
 — simulator, *l. c.* p. 13. " "
 — Macleayi, *l. c.* p. 14. King George's Sound.
 — encaustus, *l. c.* p. 14 " " "
 — tenuipes, *l. c.* p. 15. Pl. II. fig. 2. . Swan River.
 — tessellatus, *l. c.* p. 15 West Australia.
 — geniculatus, *l. c.* p. 16. " "
 — lemmus, *l. c.* p. 16 " "
 — pupa, *l. c.* p. 16 " "
 — cariosus, *l. c.* p. 16 " "
 — capito, *l. c.* p. 17. Pl. II. fig. 7. Champion Bay.
 — lævicollis, *l. c.* p. 17. Pl. II. fig. 8. Victoria.
 Molochtus, n. g., xii. p. 18.
 — gagates, *l. c.* p. 18. Pl. II. fig. 9. West Australia.
 Cubicorhynchus cichlodes, xii. p. 18 " "
 — sterilis, *l. c.* p. 19. Victoria.
 Chriotypus, n. g., xii. p. 19.
 — acromialis, *l. c.* p. 19. Pl. II.
 fig. 10. Western Australia (Champion
 Bay).
 Alexirhea, n. g., xii. p. 19.
 — notata, *l. c.* p. 20. Pl. II. fig. 4 West Australia.
 — aurita, *l. c.* p. 20 " "
 — falsifica, *l. c.* p. 21 Western Australia (Champion
 Bay).
 Myotrotus, n. g., xii. p. 22.
 — obtusus, *l. c.* p. 22. Pl. II. fig. 5 Queensland (Rockhampton).
 Euomus retusus, xi. p. 449. Pl. XII.
 fig. 12. Western Australia.
 Dialeptopus serricollis, xi. p. 449 " "
 — granulatus, *l. c.* p. 449. " "
 — plantaris, *l. c.* p. 449. Pl. XII.
 fig. 11 " "

RHYPAROSOMINÆ.

- Geobyrsa, n. g., xi. p. 450.
 — nodifera, *l. c.* p. 450. Pl. XIII.
 fig. 1 Nicaragua (Chontales).
 Ophryota, n. g., xi. p. 451.
 — squamibunda, *l. c.* p. 451 South Australia (Port Au-
 gusta).
 Zephyrue, n. g., x. p. 471.
 — sordida, *l. c.* p. 472. Pl. XIX.
 fig. 12 Australia.
 Dytostines, n. g., x. p. 472.

Dysostines valgus, *l. c.* p. 473. Pl. XIX.

fig. 1 Queensland.

MOLYTTINÆ.

Tiphaura, n. g., xi. p. 164.

— *funerea*, *l. c.* p. 164. Pl. VI. fig. 10. Para.

SCYTHROPINÆ.

Catachænus scintillans, xii. p. 22. Philippine Islands.

Eugnathus bracteatus, xii. p. 23. Tsusima.

— *chloroticus*, *l. c.* p. 23. Formosa; North China.

GONIPTERINÆ.

Oxyops aulicus, x. p. 479. Queensland.

— *concretus*, *l. c.* p. 479. New South Wales.

— *crassirostris*, *l. c.* p. 480. Champion Bay.

— *irrasus*, *l. c.* p. 480. Queensland.

— *bilunaris*, *l. c.* p. 480. Gawler.

— *vitiosus*, *l. c.* p. 481. Queensland.

— *gemellus*, *l. c.* p. 481. Western Australia.

— *marginalis*, *l. c.* p. 481. Queensland.

— *arciferus*, *l. c.* p. 481. „

— *aretatus*, *l. c.* p. 482. South Australia (Adelaide).

Bryachus, n. g., x. p. 478.

— *squamicollis*, *l. c.* p. 479. Queensland; Western Australia; South Australia.

Gonipterus ferrugatus, x. p. 477. Queensland.

— *cinnamomeus*, *l. c.* p. 477. „

— *balteatus*, *l. c.* p. 477. South Australia.

— *sepulehralis*, *l. c.* p. 478. „ „

— *cionoides*, *l. c.* p. 478. South Australia; New South Wales.

Styanax, n. g., xi. p. 164.

— *carbonarius*, *l. c.* p. 165. Pl. IX.

fig. 4 Sumatra.

Pantoreites, n. g., x. p. 462.

— *virgatus*, *l. c.* p. 463. Pl. XVIII.

fig. 4 South Australia.

— *scenicus*, *l. c.* p. 463. New South Wales.

— *vittatus*, xi. p. 451. Australia.

HYPERINÆ.

Saginesis, n. g., xi. p. 452.

— *latipennis*, *l. c.* p. 452. Pl. X. fig. 4. Arn.

- Seleuca*, n. g., xi. p. 173.
 — *amicta*, *l. c.* p. 173. Pl. IX. fig. 7. Singapore.
 — *leucospila*, *l. c.* p. 173 Singapore; Penang; Sarawak.
Niphades, n. g., xi. p. 174.
 — *pardalotus*, *l. c.* p. 174. Pl. IX.
 fig. 8 Sarawak.
 — *costatus*, *l. c.* p. 174. Aru; Batchian; Macassar.
Ozoctenes, n. g., xi. p. 174.
 — *jubatus*, *l. c.* p. 175. Pl. IX. fig. 3. Amazons (Ega).
Cechides, n. g., xi. p. 453.
 — *amœnus*, *l. c.* p. 453. Pl. XII. fig. 7. West Australia (Champion Bay).
Cycotida, n. g., xi. p. 453.
 — *lineata*, *l. c.* p. 454. Pl. XII. fig. 6. West Australia.
Orthorhinus palmaris, xii. p. 23. Pl. I. fig. 7. Ceram.
 — *arrogans*, *l. c.* p. 23 Ceram; Amboyna; Bouru.

ERIRHININÆ.

- Nemestra*, n. g., xi. p. 454.
 — *incerta*, *l. c.* p. 455. Pl. XII. fig. 5. West Australia (Fremantle).
Nedyleda, n. g., xi. p. 455 and xii. p. 76.
 — *semiusta*, *l. c.* p. 455. Pl. XII.
 fig. 9 West Australia.
Orichora, n. g., x. p. 486.
 — *trivirgata*, *l. c.* p. 486. Pl. XIX.
 fig. 3 King George's Sound.
Cenchrena, n. g., xii. p. 24.
 — *fasciata*, *l. c.* p. 24. Pl. III. fig. 9. Aru; Waigiou.
 — *pœcila*, *l. c.* p. 24 Batchian.
 — *suturalis*, *l. c.* p. 25 Sula.
Thechia, n. g., xii. p. 25.
 — *pygmæa*, *l. c.* p. 25 Champion Bay.
Peliobia, n. g., xi. p. 456.
 — *geniculata*, *l. c.* p. 457. Pl. XIII.
 fig. 3 Ecuador (Macas).
Tithene, n. g., xii. p. 25.
 — *microcephala*, *l. c.* p. 26. Pl. III.
 fig. 13. Sarawak.

OXYCORYNINÆ.

- Metrioxena*, n. g., x. p. 442.
 — *serricollis*, *l. c.* p. 443. Pl. XVII.
 fig. 10 Macassar.
 — *subvittata*, xii. p. 26. „

BELINÆ.

- Dicordylus pupillatus**, xi. p. 175. Pl. VI.
 fig. 1 Chili.
 — *luctuosus*, l. c. p. 176 „
 — *amœnus*, l. c. p. 176. „
Belus anguineus, xi. p. 457 West Australia (Nicol Bay).
 — *aphthosus*, l. c. p. 457 South Australia.
 — *farinarius*, l. c. p. 458 West Australia.
 — *acicularis*, l. c. p. 458 West Australia (Albany).
 — *parallelus*, l. c. p. 458. Pl. XII.
 fig. 10 W. Australia (Champion Bay)
 — *plagiatus*, x. p. 475 Queensland.
 — *linearis*, l. c. p. 475 „
 — *serpens*, l. c. p. 475 West Australia.
 — *Wallacei*, xii. p. 26 Aru.
 — *inornatus*, xii. l. c. p. 27 Mysol; Morty.

EURHYNCHINÆ.

- Ctenaphides*, n. g., x. p. 476.
 — *porcellus*, l. c. p. 477. Pl. XVIII.
 fig. 10 Western Australia.
Cyrotypus, n. g., x. p. 445.
 — *fascicularis*, l. c. p. 445. Pl. XVII.
 fig. 5 South Australia (Gawler).
Agnesiotis, n. g., x. p. 474.
 — *pilosula*, l. c. p. 474. Pl. XVIII.
 fig. 6 Queensland.

ATTELABINÆ.

- Euops cœlestina*, xii. p. 27 New Guinea (Dorey).
 — *violacea*, l. c. p. 27 Ceram.
 — *plicata*, l. c. p. 28. Macassar.

* Some species of *Dicordylus* were first published by Philippi in 1859, in the 'Anales de la Universidad de Chile' (a work apparently unnoticed by recent writers), and referred by him to *Rhinotia*. From this it follows that *Dicordylus ithyceroides*, Lac., must yield to *D. binotatus*, Phil., and *D. heilipoides*, Lac., to *D. marmoratus*, Phil., also my *D. pupillatus* to *D. annulifer*, Phil. There is also, I understand, a little pamphlet of half-a-dozen pages or so, published by Fairmaire and Germain, which I have not seen, but which is quoted in the Munich Catalogue as "Col. Chil. 1860." They describe four species of *Homalocerus*, referrible probably to *Dicordylus*; and that their *albidovarius* is *marmoratus*, their *argus* = *annulifer*, their *balteatus* = *binotatus* is probable; and their *exquisitus* may be my *amœnus*. If this be so, *D. luctuosus* is the only one of the above three species which will stand.

HAPLONYCHINÆ.

- Haplonyx myrrhatus*, x. p. 488 South Australia.
 — *ustipennis*, *l. c.* p. 488 Sydney.
 — *dotatus*, *l. c.* p. 488 West Australia.
 — *lucius*, *l. c.* p. 489 Champion Bay.
 — *vestigialis*, *l. c.* p. 489 Queensland.
 — *fallaciosus*, *l. c.* p. 489 „
 — *maialis*, *l. c.* p. 490 „
 — *scolopax*, *l. c.* p. 490 „
 — *ericeus*, *l. c.* p. 490 South Australia.
 — *venosus*, *l. c.* p. 491 Gawler.
 — *centralis*, *l. c.* p. 491 „
 — *cionoides*, *l. c.* p. 491 „
 — *turtur*, *l. c.* p. 492 „
Syarbis sciurus, x. p. 444 Western Australia.
 — *gonipteroides*, *l. c.* p. 444 „
Aolles, n. g., x. p. 450.
 — *rubiginosus*, p. 451 „
 — *nuceus*, *l. c.* p. 451 „
Zeopus, n. g., xi. p. 460.
 — *storeoides*, *l. c.* p. 460 South Australia.
Metatyges cupreus, x. p. 443 Gold Coast.

MENEMACHINÆ.

- Acinemis pardalis*, xi. p. 460 Java; Batchian.
 — *subsignata*, *l. c.* p. 461 Madras.
 — *peduncularis*, *l. c.* p. 461 Singapore; Sarawak; Java.
 — *frenata*, *l. c.* p. 461 Sarawak.
 — *meriones*, *l. c.* p. 462. Pl. X. fig. 5. Batchian.
 — *palliata*, *l. c.* p. 462 Japan.
 — *pachymera*, *l. c.* p. 462 Laos.
 — *brevipennis*, *l. c.* p. 463 Batchian; Amboyna.
Berethia, n. g., xi. p. 463.
 — *medinotata*, *l. c.* p. 463. Pl. X. fig. 3. Ceram.
 — *sannio*, *l. c.* p. 463. Pl. X. fig. 2 „
Semelima, n. g., xi. p. 464.
 — *triangulum*, *l. c.* p. 464. Pl. X. fig. 1. Sarawak.

CHOLINÆ.

- Cholus pulchellus*, xi. p. 464 Cayenne.
 — *æmulus*, *l. c.* p. 465 Amazons.
 — *brominus*, *l. c.* p. 466 Peru (Quito).
 — *uniformis*, *l. c.* p. 466 Para.
 — *nivosus*, *l. c.* p. 466 New Granada.

- Cholus atomarius*, *l. c.* p. 466 Venezuela.
 — *delumbis*, *l. c.* p. 467 Ecuador (Macas).
 — *bufonius*, *l. c.* p. 467 Amazons.
 — *calamita*, *l. c.* p. 467 Brazil.
 — *sycophanta*, *l. c.* p. 468 New Granada.
 — *mimetes*, *l. c.* p. 468 Nicaragua (Chontales).
 — *curialis*, *l. c.* p. 468 " "
 — *viduatus*, *l. c.* p. 469 " "
 — *nitidicollis*, *l. c.* p. 469 Bogota.
 — *Buckleyi*, *l. c.* p. 469. Pl. XI. fig. 3. Ecuador (Canales).
 — *hæmatostictus*, *l. c.* p. 469 Bogota.
 — *lecideosus*, *l. c.* p. 470 Nicaragua (Chontales).
 — *notabilis*, *l. c.* p. 470. Pl. XI. fig. 1. Amazons.
 — *prætorius*, *l. c.* p. 470. Pl. XI. fig. 2. Panama.
Erethistes, n. g., xi. p. 471.
 — *leucospilus*, *l. c.* p. 471 Cayenne.
 — *licheneus*, *l. c.* p. 471. Pl. XI. fig. 6. Ecuador (Sarayacu).
 — *ochriventris*, *l. c.* p. 472 Venezuela (Santa Marta).
 — *congestus*, *l. c.* p. 472 " "
Anænomus, n. g., xi. p. 472.
 — *rubiginus*, *l. c.* p. 472. Pl. XI. fig. 5. Brazil.
Astyage, n. g., xi. p. 473.
 — *lineigera*, *l. c.* p. 473. Pl. XI.
 fig. 8 "
Ozopherus, n. g., xi. p. 473.
 — *muricatus*, *l. c.* p. 474. Pl. XI. fig. 9. Amazons (Para); Cayenne.
Neædus, n. g., xi. p. 474.
 — *bivittatus*, *l. c.* p. 474. Pl. XI. fig. 7. Amazons.
Callinotus microspilotus, *l. c.* p. 474 Brazil.
Solenopus bilineatus, *l. c.* p. 475 Cayenne; Mexico.
 — *transversalis*, *l. c.* p. 475. Pl. XI. fig. 4. Brazil.
Cryptaspis, n. g., xi. p. 476.
 — *amplicollis*, *l. c.* p. 476. Pl. XI.
 fig. 10 New Granada.

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

(Ithyporides vrais, *Lac.*).

- Ectatorhinus Adamsii*, xi. p. 478 Tsusima (Japan).
 — *femoratus*, *l. c.* p. 478. Pl. X.
 fig. 10 Sarawak.
Colobodes nodulosus, xi. p. 485 Batchian.
 — *fasciculatus*, *l. c.* p. 485. Pl. X.
 fig. 7 Amboyna.
Perrhæbius, n. g., xii. p. 34.

- Perrhæbius ephippiger*, *l. c.* p. 34. Pl. I.
 fig. 6. Dorey; Aru; Macassar;
 Morty.
- Mitrephorus capucinus*, xi. p. 185 Brazil.
 — *albifrons*, *l. c.* p. 186 „
 (*Psepholacides*, *Lac.*).
- Glechinus*, n. g., xi. p. 184.
 — *talpa*, *l. c.* p. 184 New Caledonia.
 (*Strongylopterides*, *Lac.*).
- Inozetes*, n. g., xi. p. 479.
 — *petechialis*, *l. c.* p. 479. Pl. X. fig. 11. Batchian.
- Osseteris*, n. g., xi. p. 479.
 — *scutellaris*, *l. c.* p. 480 New Guinea.
- Therebus*, n. g., xi. p. 480.
 — *cepuroides*, *l. c.* p. 480 Western Australia.
 (*Guioperides*, *Lac.*).
- Guioperus variolosus*, x. p. 456. Pl. XVIII.
 fig. 2 Columbia.
 — *subpalliatus*, *l. c.* p. 456 Cayenne.
 — *eques*, xi. p. 476. Nicaragua (Chontales).
 (*Ocladiides*, *Lac.*).
- Ocladius Barani*, xii. p. 35 Syria.
 (*Sophrorhinides*, *Lac.*).
- Metrania*, n. g., xi. p. 481.
 — *palliata*, *l. c.* p. 482. Pl. XIII.
 fig. 11 Cayenne.
 (*Camptorhinides*, *Lac.*).
- Pachyonyx araneosus*, xii. p. 34 Cochinchina.
 Gen. incertæ sedis.
- Diaphna*, n. g., x. p. 445.
 — *signata*, *l. c.* p. 446. Pl. XVII.
 fig. 4. Natal.
 — *acutipennis*, *l. c.* p. 446 „
- Deretiosus*, n. g., xi. p. 184.
 — *aridus*, *l. c.* p. 185. Pl. VIII. fig. 10. Dorey; Saylee; Ceram.
 (*Tylodides*, *Lac.*).
- Perichius*, n. g., xi. p. 186.
 — *verrucosus*, *l. c.* p. 186. Pl. VIII.
 fig. 9. Waigiou.

- Erebaces, n. g., xi. p. 187.
- angulatus, *l. c.* p. 187. Pl. VIII.
 fig. 8 Batchian.
- pleuricausta, *l. c.* p. 187. Morty.
- Poropterus exitiosus, xi. p. 189 Queensland.
- ellipticus, *l. c.* p. 189 New South Wales (Illawarra).
- Waterhousei, *l. c.* p. 189 Queensland.
- morbillosus, *l. c.* p. 190 Tasmania.
- flexuosus, *l. c.* p. 190. South Australia.
- mastoideus, *l. c.* p. 190 Batchian.
- approximatus, *l. c.* p. 191 Kaioa.
- hariolus, *l. c.* p. 191. Pl. VII. fig. 7. Queensland.
- sphaclatus, *l. c.* p. 191 „
- verres, *l. c.* p. 192 „
- porrigineus, *l. c.* p. 483 Victoria.
- musculus, *l. c.* p. 483. Tasmania.
- bisignatus, *l. c.* p. 484 Moreton Bay.
- foveipennis, *l. c.* p. 484 New South Wales (Illawarra).
- Hexymus, n. g., xi. p. 188.
- tuberosus, *l. c.* p. 188. Pl. VII. fig. 3. Queensland.
- monachus, *l. c.* p. 485. Queensland (Rockhampton).
- Petosiris cordipennis, xi. p. 485. Pl. XII.
 fig. 3 „
- Salcus, n. g., x. p. 447.
- globosus, *l. c.* p. 448. Pl. XVII.
 fig. 2 Cape York.
- Imalithus, n. g., x. p. 465.
- patella, *l. c.* p. 466. Pl. XIX. fig. 2. Queensland.
- (Cryptorhynchides vrais, *Lac.*).
- Zeneudes, n. g., xii. p. 35.
- sterculiæ, *l. c.* p. 36. Pl. I. fig. 8. Queensland (Gayndah).
- Cyamobolus bicinctus, xii. p. 36 Malacca.
- subsellatus, *l. c.* p. 36. Pl. I. fig. 12. Saylee.
- duplicatus, *l. c.* p. 37. „
- Cydostethus, n. g., xii. p. 37.
- solutus, *l. c.* p. 38. Pl. I. fig. 11 Ceram.
- lineolatus, *l. c.* p. 38 Amboyna; Tondano.
- Syrotelus, n. g., for Cyamobolus Falleni,
Böh., xii. p. 38.
- Euthyrhinus navicularis, x. p. 455. Western Australia.
- iconicus, xi. p. 477. Mysol.
- pictus, *l. c.* p. 477. Pl. X. fig. 12 Singapore.
- Cechania, n. g., xii. p. 38.

- Cechania eremita*, *l. c.* p. 39 Japan (Nagasaki).
Æchmura, n. g., xii. p. 39.
 — *emys*, *l. c.* p. 39 Singapore.
Orochlesis, n. g., xi. p. 194.
 — *annularis*, *l. c.* p. 195. Pl. VIII.
 fig. 2 Dorey; Batchian; Penang.
 — *solea*, *l. c.* p. 195 Batchian.
 — *flesina*, *l. c.* p. 195 Aru.
 — *maculosa*, xii. p. 40 Salwatty.
Odosyllis, n. g., xii. p. 40.
 — *congesta*, *l. c.* p. 40. Pl. I. fig. 5 .. Tondano.
 — *atomaria*, *l. c.* p. 41 Singapore.
 — *granulicollis*, *l. c.* p. 41 Tondano.
 — *vitiosa*, *l. c.* p. 41 Wagiu; Saylee.
 — *terrena*, *l. c.* p. 41 Menado.
 — *irrorata*, *l. c.* p. 42 Saylee.
Pelephicus, n. g., xii. p. 42.
 — *stigmaticus*, *l. c.* p. 42 „
Axionicus, n. g., x. p. 455.
 — *insignis*, *l. c.* p. 455. Pl. XVIII.
 fig. 8 Queensland.
Orphanistes, n. g., x. p. 454.
 — *eustictus*, *l. c.* p. 454. Pl. XVIII.
 fig. 9 „
Perissops, n. g., xi. p. 193.
 — *mundus*, *l. c.* p. 194 „
 — *iliacus*, *l. c.* p. 194 Gilolo; Dorey; Aru; Mysol.
Platytenes, n. g., x. p. 466.
 — *varius*, *l. c.* p. 467. Pl. XVIII. fig. 1. Aru; Macassar; Key; Gilolo; Batchian; Waigiou; Ternate.

Apries, n. g., xi. p. 196.
 — *eremita*, *l. c.* p. 196. Pl. IX. fig. 6. Batchian.
 — *palliatu*s, *l. c.* p. 196 Saylee.
Aonychus lineatus, x. p. 443 West Australia.
 — *luctuosus*, xi. p. 477. Pl. XII. fig. 1. „ „
Zeugenia, n. g., xi. p. 197.
 — *histrionica*, *l. c.* p. 198. Pl. VIII. fig. 11. Sarawak.
 — *histrionica*, *l. c.* p. 198 Penang.
 — *figurata*, *l. c.* p. 197 Sarawak.
Omydaus, n. g., xi. p. 198.
 — *plinthoides*, *l. c.* p. 199 New South Wales (Illawarra).
Metyrus, n. g., xi. p. 482.
 — *collaris*, *l. c.* p. 482. Pl. XII. fig. 4. West Australia.
Endymia, n. g., xi. p. 199.

- Endymia vipio*, *l. c.* p. 200. Pl. VIII. fig. 5 Batchian; Dorey.
 — *geminata*, xii. p. 43. Batchian.
Panopides, n. g., xi. p. 200.
 — *anticus*, *l. c.* p. 201. Pl. VIII. fig. 4. Tondano.
Glyphagia, n. g., xi. p. 201.
 — *insculpta*, *l. c.* p. 201 Batchian.
Sybulus, n. g., xi. p. 202.
 — *peccuarius*, *l. c.* p. 202 „
 — *incensus*, *l. c.* p. 202 Singapore.
Rebius, n. g., xi. p. 203.
 — *latifasciatus*, *l. c.* p. 203. Pl. VIII.
 fig. 3 Tondano.
Diatassa, n. g., xi. p. 192.
 — *phalerata*, *l. c.* p. 193. Pl. IX. fig. 2. Mysol.
Nechyrus, n. g., xi. p. 203.
 — *lemur*, *l. c.* p. 204. Pl. VIII. fig. 7. Amboyna; Goram; Batchian.
 — *puncticollis*, *l. c.* p. 204 Aru; Saylee.
 — *ruidus*, *l. c.* p. 205 Batchian.
 — *geniculatus*, *l. c.* p. 205 Mysol.
 — *paniscus*, *l. c.* 205 Amboyna.
 — *notatus*, *l. c.* p. 206 Saylee.
 — *funebri*, *l. c.* p. 206 Batchian.
 — *porcatus*, *l. c.* p. 206 Ceram.
 — *satyrus*, *l. c.* p. 207 Gilolo.
Berosiris, n. g., xii. p. 43.
 — *picticollis*, *l. c.* p. 43. Pl. I. fig. 9 . . Sarawak.
 — *violatus*, *l. c.* p. 44 Java.
 — *cribratus*, *l. c.* p. 44 Sarawak.
 — *hepaticus*, *l. c.* p. 44 Tondano.
 — *devotus*, *l. c.* p. 44 Goram.
Æsychora, n. g., xi. p. 209.
 — *notaticollis*, *l. c.* p. 210 Sarawak.
Syrichius, n. g., xi. p. 207.
 — *roridus*, *l. c.* p. 207 Kaioa.
 — *dissipatus*, *l. c.* p. 208 Morty.
 — *frontalis*, *l. c.* p. 208 Bouru; Ceram.
 — *proletarius*, *l. c.* p. 208 Matabello; Gilolo.
 — *servulus*, *l. c.* p. 208 Dorey.
Nedymora, n. g., xi. p. 209.
 — *ventricosa*, *l. c.* p. 209. Pl. VIII.
 fig. 1 Aru.

(Mecistostylides, *Lac.*).

- Protopalus cristatus*, x. p. 448 Queensland.
Blepiarda voluta, xi. p. 210 Dorey; Salwatty.

- Blepiarda vitiata*, *l. c.* p. 210 Aru.
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